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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny and windy today; clear tonight. Sunny tomorrow. Temperature range: today 59-49; Sunday 44-50. Details on page 57.

XVI... No. 43,367

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1976

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20 CENTS

Yankees Lose Second Series Game, 4-3



Tom Seaver sliding home with the Red's third run in the second inning at Cincinnati last night as Thurman Munson of the Yanks took late throw. The Red's next score—in the ninth inning—won the game.

IRS SAYS BUSINESS COMPANIES ON LIST HAD \$57,000 IN 1970

GOVERNOR RACE

Companies on List Had \$57,000 in 1970

With State—One Later Investigated by U.S.

NICHOLAS M. HORROCK

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Presidential candidate, has about \$57,000 in corporate and business contributions while running for Governor of Georgia in 1970, according to a report made public today. Included in the list are substantial donations from companies with the state and an organization later came under a Federal investigation.

Mr. Carter's campaign issued a list of 400 contributors who gave Mr. Carter a total of \$693,037 in his successful campaign for Governor six years ago. He did not issue an estimate of campaign cost, but interviews with New York Times indicated it cost \$500,000.

There is no clear information whether there is a surplus from the campaign or its disposition might have been made.

No Claim of Accuracy

A statement accompanying the list or campaign staff said it would not claim for its accuracy of the list or for its completeness, asserting that it was the best compilation it could make six years after the election.

Candidates took a respite from campaigning today, with Mr. Carter at Plains, Ga., where he went to see President Ford at the White House. Mr. Ford went out to church service morning and in the afternoon a group of officials concerned with the Carter list of contributors.

The names of more than 100 corporations that gave Mr. Carter a total of \$57,000 in 1970, corporate contributions were permissible under Georgia state law, but they are now prohibited by Federal law.

Mr. Carter received contributions from Douglas Construction Company, a road contractor, \$5,000; Dalton Inc., a paving concern, \$1,500.

Continued on Page 34, Column 6

INSIDE

Yankees 23 Lands on Lake

Russian astronauts splashed safely in a lake in Soviet Asia

Yankees 23 Lands on Lake

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Reds Triumph With Two Out in Ninth After New York Overcomes 3-0 Deficit

By JOSEPH DURSO

Special to The New York Times

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17—In the first Sunday night game in the 73-year history of the World Series, the Cincinnati Reds made it two straight over the New York Yankees tonight when a two-out, two-base throwing error and a single by Tony Perez defeated Catfish Hunter, 4-3, after the Yankees had spotted the Reds a 3-0 lead and then led 4-1.

It was the first time Hunter had lost in a World Series, and this time he lost only after retiring 12 Cincinnati batters in a row during the middle innings. But that work came undone when Fred Stanley threw wildly to first base with two down in the ninth and, after an intentional walk, Perez lined the first pitch solidly to left field, sending the teams toward first New York with the Reds in command, two games to none.

The teams met under wintry conditions before another sellout crowd of 54,000 in Riverfront Stadium and a national television audience, one day after the Reds had won the opener by 5-1. That antiseptic game was enlivened by the presence of free agents on the mound, designated hitters in the lineup and walkie-talkie spies.

The free agents were idle tonight, though Don Gullett appeared on crutches during the pregame ceremonies and was cheered by the same shivering crowd that booed the commissioner of baseball, Bowie Kuhn. The 25-year-old pitcher dislocated an ankle tendon while winning yesterday's game and will work no more this year.

The designated hitters, the first in Series history, were back in business, batting in place of the pitchers. And the walkie-talkie spotters, banished yesterday but restored under a truce tonight, were sitting upstairs in the cold and radioing assorted advice to the Yankee dugout.

Kuhn Draws Some Heat

The temperature was 43 degrees at game time and sizzling fast, a situation that reddened the faces of the 15 customers as well as the commissioner. Over some objections, he had accepted a request (and \$700,000 for the "general fund" of the 24 teams) from NBC-TV that the game be staged at night. The decision guaranteed a large television audience and a frozen stadium.

Continued on Page 33, Column 3

CHANGES IN MAFIA EXPECTED AS RESULT OF GAMBINO'S DEATH

New York's Five Families Reported Likely to Initiate More Members and Expand Their Operations

By NICHOLAS GAGE

The death last Friday of Carlo Gambino, the most powerful Mafia boss in the country, will bring about marked changes within organized crime in the New York City area, according to law enforcement officials and underworld informants.

At the height of his power, Mr. Gambino imposed his philosophy, which called for discipline and caution, not only on his own crime family, but also on the other four families in the city. He also dominated the national commission that makes policy for the 26 Mafia families in the United States.

The most significant changes the police expect as a result of Mr. Gambino's death are the initiation of new members into the city's five families on a broad scale, which Mr. Gambino discouraged because it carried the risk of bringing in informants; the expansion of the families into rackets such as hijacking and narcotics, which he discouraged because they invited Federal intervention, and the possible flare-up of fighting among the families, which he kept to a minimum because of the immense respect he received in the Mafia.

New Members Initiated

The initiation of new members, in fact, began several months ago when Mr. Gambino, greatly weakened by a severe heart ailment, was unable to prevent the opening of the books on a limited scale. The five families were allowed by the national commission to initiate 10 new members each, according to informants.

Mr. Gambino believed the changes he was struggling to prevent—changes that are now likely to come about—would weaken the Mafia in New York, and most experts on organized crime agree.

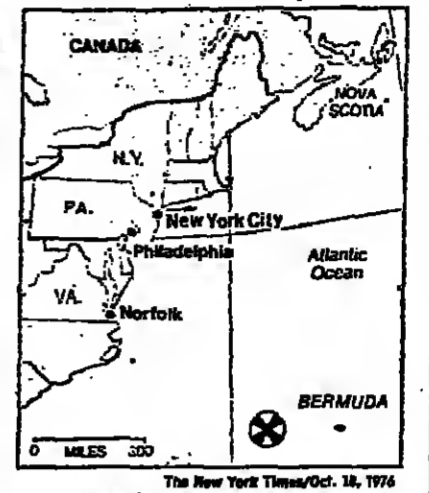
"The infusion of new members and the expansion into new rackets will pump new blood and new money into the families, but ultimately these changes will make them more vulnerable to prosecution," said Tony Viliato, a retired agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation who "turned" or converted into informants, five Mafia members during his career.

Mr. Gambino took over his family in 1957 from Albert Anastasia, who was assassinated with Mr. Gambino's approval, according to Joseph Valachi, a Mafia informant. Mr. Gambino immediately called for the closing of the books, citing the high number of indictments against Mafia members as evidence that informants were being brought into the families.

Mr. Gambino, who came to the United States from Sicily, was a powerful and

Continued on Page 50, Column 1

Ship and 37 Vanish In Bermuda Triangle On Voyage to U.S.



Cross marks last reported position

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

A 590-foot cargo ship with a crew of 37 has been missing since early Friday and is feared sunk in the area known as the Bermuda Triangle, the Coast Guard reported yesterday.

After being directed to the scene 140 miles due west of Bermuda by a United States Navy P-3, an Argentine freighter recovered an overturned lifeboat from the vessel, the Sylvia L. Ossa, and detected an oil slick. The missing ship had been bound from Brazil to Philadelphia with a cargo of iron ore.

Hours later, a British ship, the Portland Glenn, picked up a life preserver from the missing vessel with burn marks on it. "They're picking up quite a bit of debris in the area now," said a spokesman for the Coast Guard's rescue coordination center, Atlantic division, on Governors Island.

The search was called off two hours after dark last night and will resume at

Continued on Page 57, Column 5

CHRISTIANS CAPTURE A MOSLEM VILLAGE

Weapons With Hebrew Markings Are Used in Attack Near Border

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Oct. 17—Lebanese Christian militiamen using armored cars and other weapons with Hebrew markings occupied the Moslem village of Hamineh near the Israeli border in southern Lebanon early today after having shelled it during the night.

Hundreds of villagers were forced to flee, several were killed or wounded and several buildings destroyed, according to witnesses.

It was the only military operation in Lebanon today as Syrian and Palestinian armed forces in the mountains and east of Saïda observed the cease-fire that was imposed on them by Saudi Arabia yesterday. There was periodic shelling and machine-gun fire on various fronts.

Progress in Talks Reported

Jet planes belonging either to the Syrian Air Force or to the Lebanese Air Force based in Syrian-held territory made several low passes over Beirut at midday, causing panic in some streets. Palestinian anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

Palestinian officials who spoke on the telephone with members of their delegation at the limited conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, reported that the talks between the six Arab leaders were making satisfactory progress.

[In Riyadh, Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia indicated that progress had been made in the talks on ways to end the war in Lebanon. Page 8.]

Relations between President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad were going better than could have been hoped after two years of bitter public

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

WEST GERMAN MARK IS REVALUED 2%-6% AGAINST 6 CURRENCIES

DOLLAR, POUND NOT AFFECTED

Bonn Official Says Step Could Ease Pressure on Money of U.S. and Britain in Most Markets

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Monday, Oct. 18—The West German mark was revalued upward against six other Western European currencies in a surprise meeting of finance ministers and central bankers in Frankfurt yesterday, according to a West German spokesman.

The action did not immediately change the value of the mark in dollars, British pounds, French francs or Italian lira, the currencies that have been losing value heavily against the mark in hectic trading on the open currency markets this year. The value of the mark will continue to float freely against that of the dollar when currency exchanges open later today.

What the finance ministers decided yesterday was to maintain the joint currency arrangement of seven European currencies against the dollar, but to change the position of the mark within that arrangement. Thus, starting today, the mark will cost 2 percent more in terms of Dutch guilders, Belgian and Luxembourg francs; 3 percent more in Norwegian and Swedish crowns and 6 percent more in Danish crowns.

Schmidt Had Denied Revaluation Plans

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said just after his Social Democratic Party won a narrow victory in the national election on Oct. 3 that West Germany would not revalue the mark again, despite steady pressure here from bankers and businessmen and currency speculation. Nevertheless, in anticipation of the long denied revaluation, the fifth since 1969, the mark gained 12 percent in value against all other currencies between January and September.

There was no explanation of the revaluation decision today, but a Finance Ministry official said the step could have the effect of easing the pressure on the pound and the dollar in most currency markets. But no one can be sure.

Their evaluation means that \$20-billion worth of West German products sold in the six affected countries—a quarter of the total West German exports—will become more expensive to buyers there. Past revaluations have not had any noticeable effect in slowing down West Germany's export industry.

The idea of keeping European currencies' fluctuation within a narrow range—often referred to as the "joint float"—originated four years ago as a first step toward the goal of eventually creating a single West European currency. Britain and Italy had to stay out because of their economic difficulties, and France has dropped out twice as its economic performance slipped against West Germany's. The last time was in March 15.

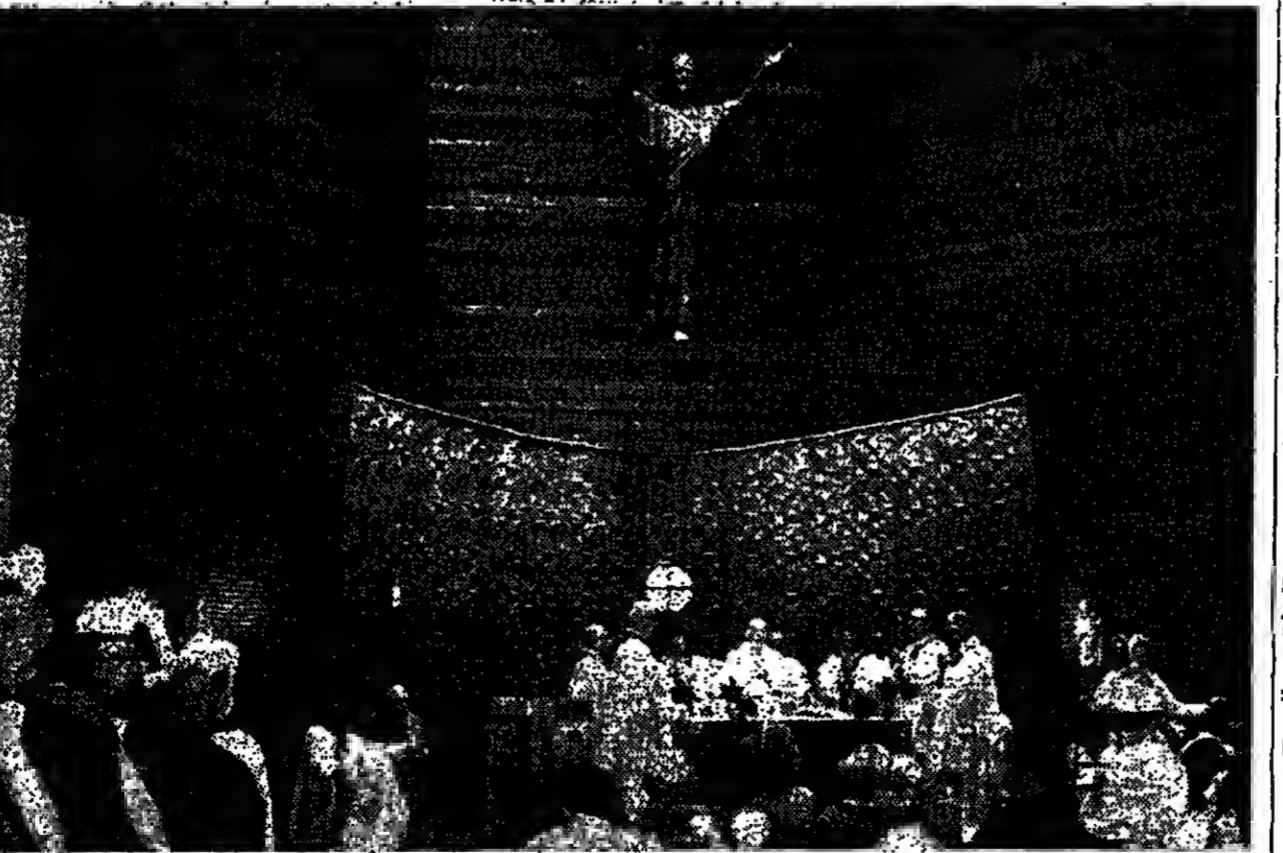
Coordination Was Objective

The remaining currencies are all essentially minor ones except for the mark, and it was thought that keeping them together would make it easier for their countries to coordinate their economic policies. The member countries' central banks will now keep the currencies at their new relationship with one another, plus or minus 2.25 percent.

In a statement issued by the West German Finance Minister, Hans Apel, in Frankfurt this morning, the seven countries said they "emphasized their determination to maintain the European Currency Union on the basis of the new currency values and to carry out necessary anti-inflationary policies."

Bonn's success in controlling inflation

Continued on Page 7, Column 1



CARDINALS AT DEDICATION OF REBUILT CHURCH: Terence Cardinal Cooke celebrating the reopening of Church of Saints Joachim and Ann, which burned down three years ago. Patrick Cardinal Boyle is seated at left. Page 20.

U.F.T. Agrees to Longer Day for Psychological Staff

By PETER KIESS

The United Federation of Teachers has negotiated a tentative agreement to increase work schedules for psychologists and social workers in the public school system so that they can provide services for children during evenings and summers.

The memorandum of agreement with the Board of Education was designed to counter one of the major arguments by critics seeking to replace the board's Bureau of Child Guidance. It has been submitted for ratification to a mass meeting by about 500 union members in the bureau.

The action—the union's first modification of its existing contract to extend

Oil Experts Say an Embargo Now Would Hurt U.S. More Than in '73

By WILLIAM D. SMITH

Three years ago today, the Arab states announced an oil embargo and production cutback. It was followed by a five-fold price increase, and thrust the United States into one of the most serious economic challenges in its history.

Yet today, most experts agree, America is in worse condition with regard to energy than it was in 1973 when the Arabs first unsheathed their oil weapon.

These experts say that if a comparable embargo and production cutback were put into effect now, Americans would suffer even more than they did between Oct. 18, 1973 and March 18, 1974—the period of the embargo and cutbacks.

At that time, the chief surface discomfort was the gasoline waiting line. A less visible impact of the oil-supply denial and the accompanying price advance, according to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, was that it "cost the United States 500,000 jobs, more than

Continued on Page 57, Column 4

Advertisement for Renaissance Cruises. Includes text: "Renaissance Cruises", "Renaissance Caribbean Cruise", "Renaissance XVth Century Cruise", "Renaissance Trans-Panama Cruise", "Renaissance Trans-Pacific Cruise", "Renaissance Trans-Atlantic Cruise".

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Outdoor Entertainers Warm Up the Chill Streets of

By JAMES F. CLARITY
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Oct. 17—With the chill of autumn, the performers in Paris theaters, concert halls and cabarets are playing to full houses again, profitably and warmly.

But out in the cold of the capital's street, with the disappearance of balmy nights and foreign tourists, this is the start of the toughest season for the street performers of Paris who, with or without talent, try to make a living, amusing skeptical audiences with acts ranging from declamations of poetry through pantomime to the mere screaming of "Cuckoo! Meooooo!"

The outdoor audiences, sitting on cafe terraces or strolling a few major boulevards, are as tight with their centimes as they are with their smiles and applause. But the street performers reflect the city's self-image as a place where wanton creativity still flourishes in impudence and the spirit that, in Paris, anyone who feels like it can "do his number"—faire son numéro—in public.

Disdain for the Insiders
Some street entertainers try for inside work and contracts but most have little hope of wealth or fame and some have disdain bordering on contempt for their sheltered colleagues, playing indoors—for example, in the splendid new Comedie Française production of Cyrano de Bergerac or an adaptation called Tu es un Chic Type, Charlie Brown.

"Me, I earn my keep by the sweat of my poetry," said 35-year-old Francis Revillon, who has been working the streets of the Latin Quarter since he was 15. Mr. Revillon had just finished 10 minutes of shouting stanzas of Verlaine and Rimbaud over the clamor of night traffic and customer conversation at the Deux Magots Café at St. Germain-des-Près.

For a night of declamation, he said, he would earn about 200 francs—\$40—half what he'd make on a good night in the tourist season.

"This scarf I wear," he said, "has nothing to do with style. It is to protect my throat. I can only declaim every other day and I must never cough."

Have Flame, Will Declaim
He smoked a cigarette and coughed, adding that he was also a spitter of flame, a poet, an impressionist painter and a magician. He put a coin up his nose that reappeared in his mouth and stabbed a pin through his earlobe that appeared to pierce his eardrum.

"Once I sold a painting for 600 francs to Johnny Halliday," he said, referring to a French pop singer. How long had it taken him to paint it? "A half hour," said Mr. Revillon, "plus 20 years."

Mr. Revillon said the police never bother street entertainers, though the performers are required to register as performers at police headquarters and are not supposed to stay very long in one place—just long enough to do a number and move on, making room for the next act.

Mr. Revillon, who said that "I have never paid taxes in my life," knows most of the regular performers who make a hurried nightly circuit including the Boulevard St. Germain, the Boulevard du Montparnasse and the Champs Elysees. Most are his friends, one disgusts him, and the young mimes performing on the streets annoy him.

Mixing Magic and Miming
The one who disgusts Mr. Revillon is the old dirty man who for years has been delighting some passersby by pulling a large gray rubber rat out of his shabby overcoat and frightening



Jeanne, a Paris street performer, playing her concertina for smiles and small change at the

women by shoving it at them. "He doesn't need the money he mooches," said Mr. Revillon. "He has a pension. He eats well every night at the same restaurant. He eats with his fingers!" Mr. Revillon is contemptuous of the young mimes, who have only begun to play the streets in the last few years, because "they are the sons of the rich—they do it not to earn a living, but to have enough for a drink with their friends."

One of the young mimes is Vincent Brodin, who is 21 and has just started playing nightly on a corner of Boulevard St. Germain. As he put on his white-face makeup on a recent chilly night, Mr. Brodin talked about his art, which earns him about \$35 a night for a total of 90 minutes of performing. "I admire Marcel Marceau," said Mr. Brodin, "but he is not my model. His art is technically excellent, but too sophisticated. Me, I try to mix magic with miming. I do easy tricks that people can understand, not ones that bother them trying to understand how it is done."

Mr. Brodin, wearing a frayed tailcoat, striped polo shirt, red bow tie, a derby and gray spats, kept a crowd of 50 Parisians laughing as he brandished a whip to make an invisible flea do loops in the air, waited for something to jump off a roof through a tube, lost his balance on a tightrope chalked on the sidewalk.

Dixieland and Streakers
A few blocks away, before Mr. Brodin went into his act, the loud Dixieland band of the students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts made its most obstreperous appearance of the fall season.

With the hand were some 50 young men, naked except for shoes, running hunched over like apes in a hazing ritual for new students. One of the men offered amused watchers wine, another cigarettes. Another held his underpants in one hand and begged for coins with the other hand.

The streakers' run had just passed when a young woman with close-cropped blond hair and a ratty fur jacket began dancing wildly in front of the Deux Magots to the music of a saxophonist and guitarist.

"She said later that she was really a painter and had been thrown out of some of the worst cafes in Paris. The dancing girl was replaced by a soft-voiced woman guitarist singing Spanish songs, who gave way to a man in a black cowboy hat and white-duck pants who pat burning cigarette butts in his mouth, announcing that "I am

also known around the world as the man who eats razor blades, so if anyone here has a heart condition you better not stay."

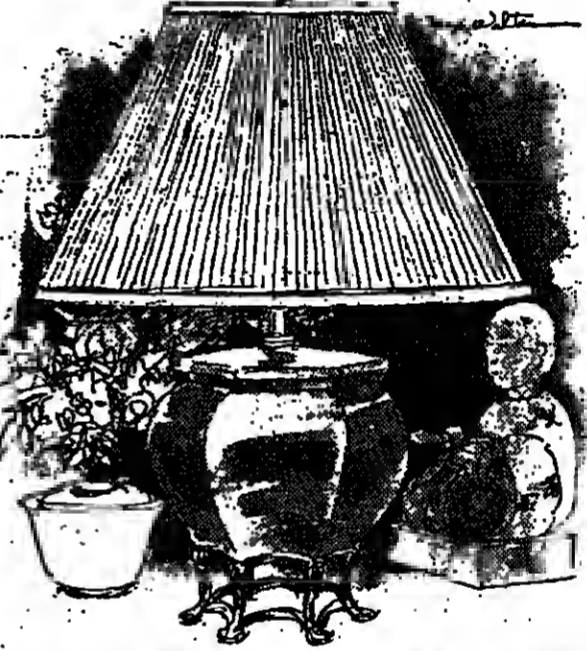
When he munched the 18th cigarette butt he was interrupted by Jeanne, a woman of about 60, who wandered among the onlookers carrying a feebly wheezing concertina. She squeezed it

from time to time. "Cuckoo! Give me honey. Meooooo... going on around 100."

Jeanne collected some fee cup marked "McDonette-razor-blade man" per. She cursed him a

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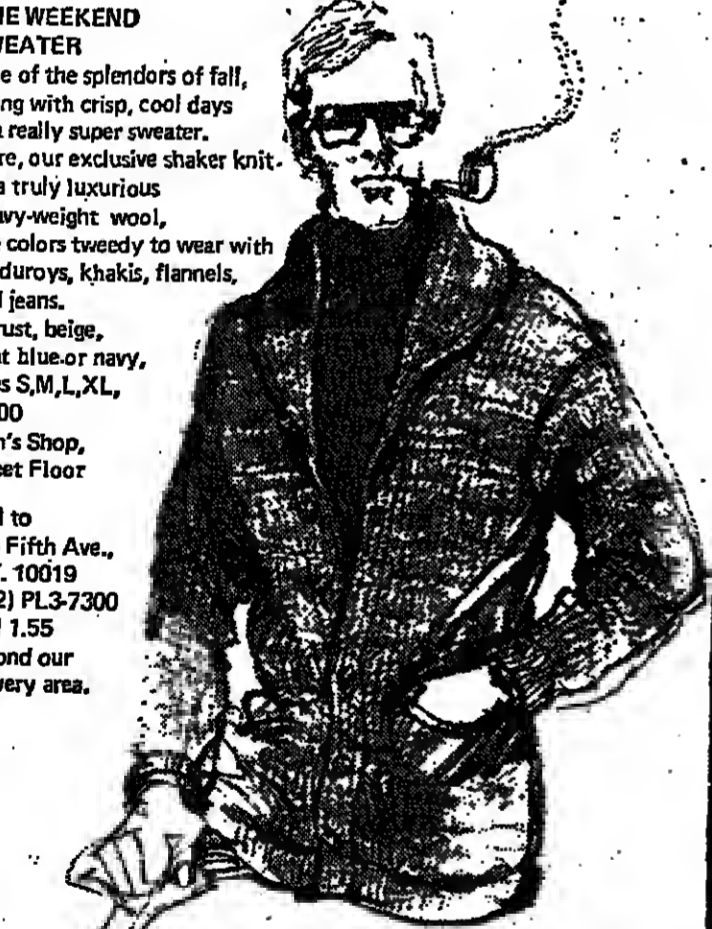
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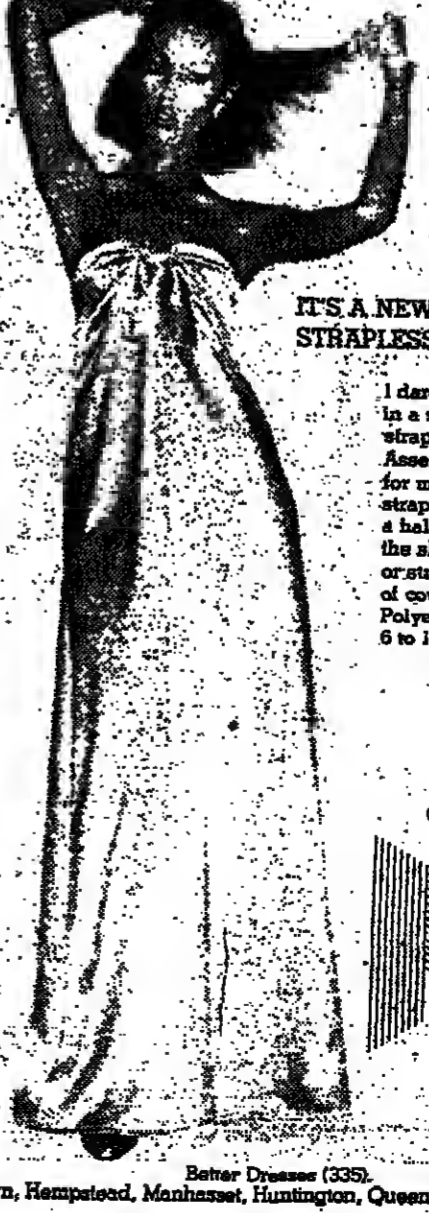
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Evidence Conflicts at Pretoria Inquiry Into Black Unrest

By JOHN F. BURNS
Special to The New York Times

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 17—For most of the past month, a white-haired judge has been sitting on a high bench in an old synagogue here, listening to dozens of witnesses giving their accounts of how more than 300 blacks died in the anti-Government violence of the past four months.

With the scent of jacaranda trees and the sound of construction crews drifting through the open windows, Petrus M. Cillie, Chief Justice of the Transvaal, has been sitting as a one-man commission of inquiry into the black unrest. He hopes to deliver his report sometime next year. The stillness in the strangely empty courtroom contrasts eerily with the chilling accounts offered from the witness box, mostly by police officers and Government officials. There is little in the flat tones of their Afrikaans to suggest the scope of the tragedy under investigation.

The Government, which appointed Mr. Cillie after the first round of violence in Soweto in June, commissioned him to inquire into the "riots" in Soweto and elsewhere and to establish, if possible, their causes. In the 66-year history of South Africa, few men have been handed a more controversial assignment.

Mr. Cillie, however, does not feel burdened by the assignment. "I have no sleepless nights," said the 61-year-old jurist, who has listened to the evidence without showing emotion, periodically adjusting his metal-rimmed spectacles or toying with a pencil. He rejected any suggestion that his role was one of major historical importance.

"It has a human interest that's very important," he said in an interview in his office, strewn with newspaper clippings, pathologists' reports and depositions, at the rear of the synagogue. "But I'd hate to think I have to make history. If I did, I'd be afraid I'd do it wrong."

Contempt provisions in South African law make it an offense to criticize judicial commissions. But in private, liberal lawyers and newspaper editors have been sharply critical of the choice of Mr. Cillie. They also have expressed uneasiness with Prime Minister John Vorster and a pro-Government leaning in his judicial decisions make it unlikely that he will write a report critical of the Government.

Mr. Cillie dismissed such criticisms. If the evidence justified conclusions embarrassing to the Government, he said, "I'd have no difficulty about that. Of course, the Government doesn't expect that I'll find against them, but they do expect that if I do, I'll say so, and say so clearly. No problem there. I can assure you."

Public Usually Absent
The judge's confidence is not shared by all those who have attended the sessions. So far, 75 witnesses have testified, about half white and half black. The questioning is led by Percy Yutar, a former Attorney General of the Transvaal, appointed by Mr. Cillie, and by two assistants, one a Government attorney and the

other a black court interpreter. Apart from occasional interjections by Mr. Cillie, there is no opportunity for independent questioning. The sessions have never drawn more than 30 members of the public, and usually none at all. Apart from commission personnel, the only regulars are half a dozen reporters from the country's major papers.

Several of the reporters expect, on the basis of the sessions so far, that the report will exonerate the Government. "I'm sure they're going to put the rubber stamp on the agitator theory, and construct the evidence so as to prove that the police were justified in opening fire," a reporter from a liberal paper said.

The reference was to claims by Mr. Vorster and other leading Government figures that the black unrest was provoked by agitators, and did not represent a mass rejection of apartheid. Black leaders have said the disorders reflected profound and widespread grievances against the system of racial separation and subordination.

Slanted Questioning Cited
Most of the criticism focuses on the questioning by Mr. Yutar, aged 65, who prosecuted in a number of major political trials in recent years. According to a reliable source, a member of the commission staff was sufficiently disturbed that at one point he complained to Mr. Cillie. The judge reportedly discussed the matter with Mr. Yutar.

Critics of Mr. Yutar cite a number of examples of what they believe to be an inclination to put the police action in a favorable light. One exchange that was cited occurred with Col. J.J. Gerber, a Johannesburg police officer, who told the commission that 172 blacks were shot dead by the police in Soweto between June 16 and Aug. 30.

During the questioning, Mr. Yutar observed that it was apparent that the police had to face violent crowds "almost every hour of every day." He added: "But although they were attacked and forced to shoot, they didn't shoot to kill, did they?"

Colonel Gerber replied: "If they had shot to kill, many more people would have been killed than the figures show."

Police Provocation Major Issue
The degree of provocation faced by the police has been a major issue in the inquiry. Much attention has focused on events in Soweto on June 16, the day the unrest began. One of Mr. Cillie's first visits to the affected areas was to the dusty hill in Soweto where the first death occurred.

Conflicting evidence has been given on the initial confrontation. Colonel Johannes Kleingeld, commanding the police detachment, testified that he and his men fired "warning shots" to disperse a crowd of student demonstrators, variously estimated at between 1,000 and 20,000, after the students became hostile and began throwing stones.

Four black reporters who were at the scene testified that the police opened fire without warning, and two of them asserted that the firing began before any stones were thrown. Hector Peterson, 13 years old, died. Subsequently, Hastings Ndlovu, expressed sympathy for Deputy Prime Minister Li Hsien-nien, who is expected eventually to take over the Prime Ministership. It said that the "gang of four" had made unfounded accusations against the moderate Mr. Li, who is considered China's top financial expert.

Mao's Wife the Main Target
Chiang Ching was clearly the main target of the Shanghai crowds. Some of the marchers carried effigies of her dangling on a noose and banners bore her name in big ideographic characters drawn to look like bones.

One poster plastered in the center of Shanghai described her as a dog that should be strangled, beaten or crushed. Only nine months ago Miss Chiang was leading the leftist campaign to discredit Teng Hsiao-ping, who was then the leading Deputy Prime Minister. Mr. Teng was eventually branded a right-wing "capitalist roader" and ousted from all posts. Reliable sources here said they understood that he was now back in Peking after a period in the provinces but was taking no part in the present political upheaval.



...right, a leader of the African National Council, waving to others as he left a meeting in Salisbury, Rhodesia, yesterday.

South African Presidents Would Invite North Rhodesian Black to Geneva

Zambia, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—An "front-line" presidents Britain to invite a fourth member, the Rev. Ndabalingi Sithole, the Geneva conference a senior official said here.

Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, D. Kaunda of Zambia, Sam Nujoma of Namibia and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana agreed today, that Mr. Sithole should attend Geneva talks along with the others already invited—Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Bishop Abel Muzorewa and others. The talks are to open Oct. 18.

Mr. Sithole's view was put to Mr. Muzorewa and represented Mr. Nkomo when they joined the group for an hour of talks today, added.

Mr. Sithole and Bishop Muzorewa lead the African National Congress, Mr. Mugabe, who has joined with the group to form a patriotic front, is spokesman for the group largest guerrilla army, the Zimbabwe National Union. Mr. Sithole is a spokesman for the National Union, saying that the group is not a political party.

Mr. Sithole's meeting here ended with Mr. Nyerere for Britain "full colonial responsibilities" and during a transition in Rhodesia under an interim government.

That Britain still had residual responsibilities and should appoint a governor on the lines of a governing during the interim period. Mr. Sithole is believed to be reluctant to be involved in Rhodesia, which declared independence from 1965, and would prefer the black majority and white minority to work out the future themselves. Mr. Sithole's request for Mr. Sithole's appearance certain to intensify the power struggle between him and Mr. Mugabe.

Brother of Delegate Is Killed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The brother of a delegate to the Geneva conference on Rhodesia has been killed by nationalist guerrillas, a security force statement said today.

It said that Philip Cohen, 45 years old, who worked for the Ministry of Roads, was killed when guerrillas fired at his vehicle in the Wankie area.

His brother, J.B. Cohen, is a colored, or mixed-race, delegate who is to accompany Bishop Muzorewa's faction of the African National Council at the Geneva conference.

The statement said that six guerrillas had been killed in the last three days.

Elite Peking Garrison Declares Allegiance to Hua

PEKING, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—China's elite Peking garrison today pledged allegiance to Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng after a weekend of mass demonstrations against his left-wing opponents.

An article on the front page of the Communist Party newspaper Janmin Jih said that the garrison had sworn to win new victories under the party's Central Committee headed by Mr. Hua, who has succeeded Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the Communist Party and leader of China.

In Shanghai, China's biggest city, demonstrators marched again today to denounce four leftist leaders said to be under arrest for having plotted to kill the Prime Minister.

Battle Against "Painters" Fledged
The group, branded "the gang of four," includes Chairman Mao's widow, the former actress Chiang Ching, who was accused in one Shanghai wall poster today of having hastened her husband's death last month by nagging him as he lay on his sickbed.

Wang Hung-wen, a deputy chairman of the party, Deputy Prime Minister Chang Chun-chiao and their fellow Politburo member, Yao Wen-yuan, are the other leftists under attack.

Jenmin Jih said that the Peking garrison would battle resolutely against "factionalists and plotters." The text of the article was broadcast repeatedly on the Peking radio.

The garrison is commanded by Deputy Prime Minister Chen Hsi-lien, the most senior active army officer in the Communist Party and the state hierarchy. Mr. Chen, who was born into a peasant family and is renowned for his courage in civil war against the Nationalists, is widely believed to be in line to become Defense Minister. Like Mr. Hua, he is viewed as a practical, middle-of-the-road politician in the Chinese context.

Other leftists are coming under attack apart from the "gang of four." Wall posters called on three senior members of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee to "clarify" their stand.

One poster seen in Shanghai chastised an official for having unfairly criticized the late Foreign Minister Chen Yi. Another expressed sympathy for Deputy Prime Minister Li Hsien-nien, who is expected eventually to take over the Prime Ministership. It said that the "gang of four" had made unfounded accusations against the moderate Mr. Li, who is considered China's top financial expert.

Mao's Wife the Main Target
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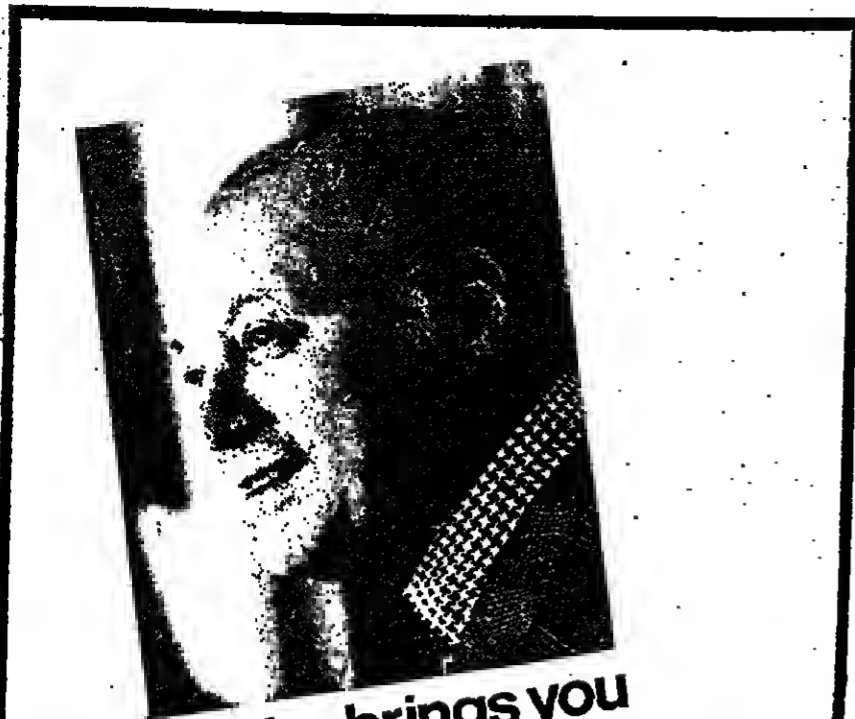
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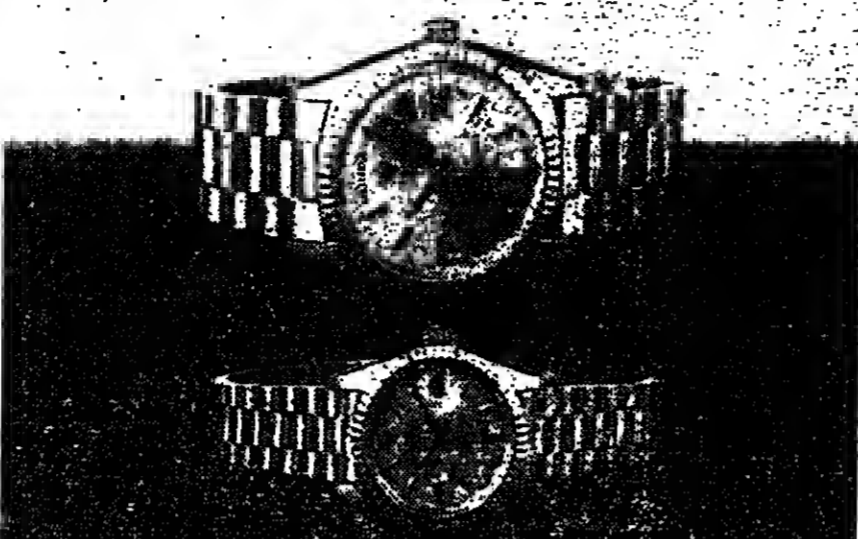
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UNDERGROUND ATOM TEST IS REPORTED IN CHINA

TOKYO, Oct. 17 (UPI)—China conducted an underground nuclear test today, the Peking radio reported. The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, did not say where the blast took place. Most of China's 19 previous nuclear tests have been conducted at the Lop Nor site in remote Sinkiang province. The blast was China's third successful atomic test this year. A test conducted last month was an atmospheric explosion that generated extensive radioactive fallout. The fallout spread across the Pacific to the United States and settled in several Eastern states during heavy rains, briefly raising radiation levels. China, which exploded its first atomic bomb in October 1964, has over signed an international convention banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere.

ARAB BOYCOTT OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS U.S. COMPANIES

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Oct. 17—The Iraqi Government press agency reported today that administrators of the Arab economic boycott of Israel would meet tomorrow to discuss "the status of more than 60 American companies" under the boycott rules. The agency also reported that the representatives from several Arab countries "would concentrate on the current misleading Zionist campaign in the U.S. against the boycott." The agency report, quoting remarks made at Baghdad airport during the week-end by the Arab League's chief boycott administrator, Muhammad Mahgoub, did not indicate how many of the American companies involved were currently blacklisted by Arab governments for purported ties to Israel.



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World News Briefs

Scottish Pope

The Roman Catholic Church celebrated the 17th anniversary of the martyr, John Ogilvie, a pious champion of the faith, as pilgrims crowded into St. Peter's Basilica in Rome to pay tribute to the saint. Pope Paul de- clared that the feast was a reflection of the Church's respect for the rights of all men, and that the feast was a reminder of the fact that the Church has always been a Church of the people. John Ogilvie was a Scottish Protestant who was killed in 1615 in Glasgow in 1615 by a Catholic priest, King James's favorite, James O'Connell.

Israel Action Nominee

Mr. Oct. 17—After five hours of debate, the Israeli Cabinet today decided to renominate Asher Yadin, a controversial nomination of an Israeli labor official for the post of the Bank of Israel. Mr. Yadin, is under investigation by the police concerning allegations that he may have profited from actions he handled as head of workers' disability fund. Mr. Yadin had been nominated last month, a post by Prime Minister Golda Meir. The Government investigation, so far inconclusive, has made headlines here and abroad in Mr. Rabin's Labor Party.

Hostages at Ontario Jail

BAY, Ontario, Oct. 17 (AP)—Seven hostages, including a jail matron and a priest, held by four knife-wielding prisoners at the Thunder Bay Jail were freed unharmed early today. The prisoners, who were held for several days, were released after an assistant warden talked to the prisoners and promised them. However, the prisoners promised had been made. The prisoners seized the hostages during evening church service. They were taken to the jail office, where they were handcuffed, the police said. The inmates, who were contacted by reporters by telephone, said they wanted a guarantee that they would be released if no reprisals for their actions were demanded. They were demanding a speedy trial.

Group of Mrs. Gandhi

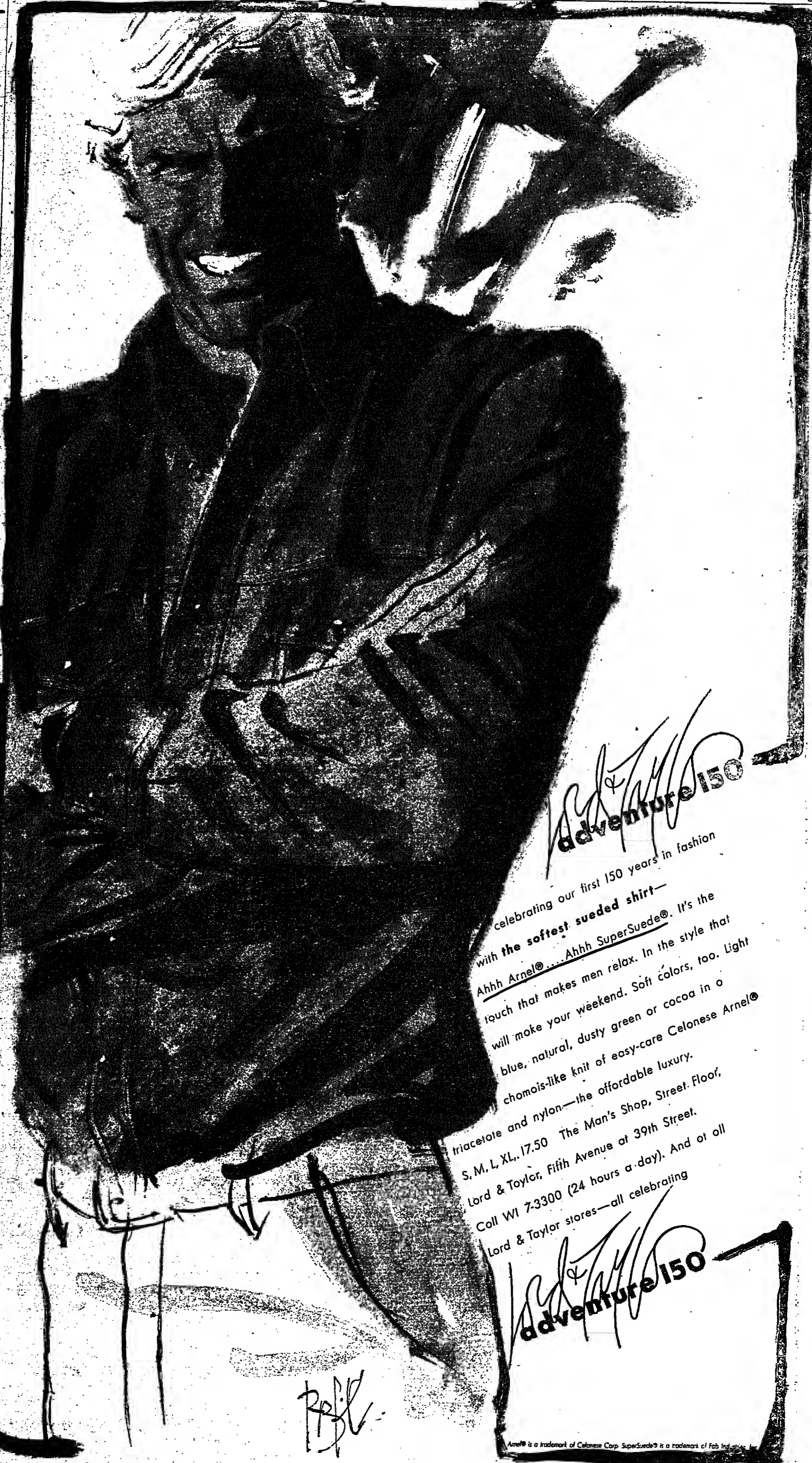
DELHI, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Leaders of opposition politicians and law-makers inaugurated a broad-based organization here headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the prime minister. The new organization, the People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights, is almost every opposition party except the pro-Moscow Communist Party. Mrs. Gandhi, a former Bombay High Court judge, said she was conceived as a first step in uniting Democratic opposition groups. She said the new group was put under a state of emergency 16 months ago, but there has been only limited

Swamp a Town

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Floods in 100 years have hit New South Wales town and parts of nearby Canberra, the capital. About 10,000 people have been evacuated from their homes following a partly built dam five miles from the flooded town could burst. The town has about 22,000 people.

Vote by Land Mine

MANILA, Philippines, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—A land mine election officials and two days, the second day of a referendum. President Ferdinand Marcos could extend martial-law rule in 1972. Only serious violence reported during the voting. The referendum today and the first returns show a big "Yes" for martial law. A bomb blew up an armored vehicle on the southern island of Mindanao. Government forces and rebels battled each other two days. The final results of the referendum will be made public for 10 days. Voters were also asked to elect a president to convene a Parliament and to elect a president.



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Pentagon Hears Army Chief Called Army of Israel a Burden to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The Defense Department was trying to establish today whether Gen. George S. Brown, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who two years ago was reprimanded for critical comments about American Jews, had made a comment in a press interview that they could be interpreted as critical of Israel.

Such a comment by General Brown was reported to have been contained in an interview by Ranan R. Lurie, a contributing editor and cartoonist for Newsweek International, to be published next week by King Features Syndicate.

Defense Department officials said it was their understanding that General Brown had been asked whether he regarded the Israeli Army as a burden or an asset for the United States and that the general had replied that, put in those terms, he would have to say that he regarded the Israeli Army as more a burden than an asset.

Defense officials said, however, that they were somewhat handicapped in establishing exactly what had been said because the interview had been recorded only by Mr. Lurie, who, they said, thus far had declined to provide a transcript of the interview.

Alan Woods, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, said "we are trying to get a copy of what was said" because "any time General Brown is quoted on that subject, we get excited."

Mr. Woods said that White House officials had expressed interest in what General Brown had said after receiving reports of the interview in the middle of last week. He said that neither the White House nor the Defense Department had made any move to suppress or modify the interview.

The interview was granted last April 12, according to Mr. Lurie, with the "cooperation" of Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, who had expressed an interest in one of his cartoons. Defense officials said it was their understanding that Mr. Lurie had agreed to provide a transcript of the interview and to clear any quotations with General Brown. Mr. Lurie denied in an interview that there had been any such understanding.

Mr. Lurie declined to discuss the contents of the interview in advance of its publication, but he said he would not deny the substance of the question and answer as described by defense officials.

The executive editor of King Features, Allan Praoux, chose not to comment on the accuracy of the quotes as described by the Pentagon and others. He said he

Special to The New York Times

wanted to protect his clients who had paid for the article.

However, an official of King Features who listened over the weekend to the tape of the interview with General Brown paraphrased the question to the general as follows: From a strategic point of view, is Israel and its forces more of a blessing or a burden? "It's just got to be considered a burden," was the quoted reply.

The official, who declined to be identified, refused to offer any other quotations from the transcript.

Mr. Praoux said King Features had "received some inquiries from the Defense Department" about the article.

"Essentially," he said, "they just wanted to get a copy of the tape recording of the interview."

Mr. Praoux said he had received no pressure from the White House or the Defense Department to alter the article and that the decision to provide the Defense Department with a transcript of the interview was up to Mr. Lurie.

General Brown was personally reprimanded by President Ford in 1974 after he told a Duke University audience that Jews had undue influence in Congress and controlled banks and newspapers in the United States. Last summer Mr. Ford nominated General Brown to a second two-year term as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Israeli Papers Print Report

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Oct. 17—Two Israeli newspapers printed articles today from their Washington correspondents on General Brown's reported remarks in an interview with an American reporter that Israel was more a military burden than an asset to the United States.

Maariv, an independent newspaper, reported that General Brown had been summoned on Friday by Secretary Rumsfeld about the interview with Mr. Lurie, which is scheduled to be published on Oct. 24. The Maariv correspondent said that General Brown had at first denied there had been an interview, then affirmed that it had not been taped and finally had contended that the interviewer had misunderstood him. The article also said that in the interview the general had been critical of Cuba and had maintained that Britain and Iran were of no strategic importance to the United States.

A similar news account appeared today in Yediot Ahronot, also an independent newspaper, from its Washington reporter.

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GERMAN MARK DEVALUED 2%—3%

Continued From Page 1

Reason why the Deutsche Mark is being devalued is that it is the only country in the world that has not devalued its own money. Prices here are only 4 percent over the inflation rate in contrast, inflation is run-

ning at about 14 percent and unemployment is at its highest post-World War II level.

Schmidt Reluctant to Take Step
Mr. Schmidt was reluctant to revalue the mark even though the West German central bank had to support the joint float currencies at their earlier parities by buying them on the open market—\$41.6-billion worth in August alone. All the other joint float countries have been trying to match West Germany's performance—with austerity measures in France and Italy, and with record-high interest rates in Britain to try to get a grip on inflation.

All the member countries had to agree

to the revaluation, and some wanted it less than others—the Dutch and the Belgians least of all, which explains why their currencies were devalued by only 2 percent against the mark. But trading on the currency markets had calmed down after the German election Oct. 3 and yesterday's meeting in Frankfurt was so unexpected that reporters and Government officials in Bonn did not even know where it had been held last night.

Mr. Schmidt made a surprise two-day visit to London to see the British Prime Minister, James Callaghan, in London last weekend and said then that he thought that the decline of the pound on the exchange markets this fall was not justified.

Mr. Callaghan thanked him.

The pound was worth only \$1.65, compared to \$1.85 last May, and Mr. Callaghan is coming under pressure from his own Labor Party to impose controls on imports—a step that would be anathema to West Germany, which depends on exports as the basis of its economy.

As for Mr. Schmidt's repeated denials, he said in an interview earlier this year: "A politician should not be dishonest. But a politician can be forced to lie: for instance, he can be forced in times of currency speculation to deny publicly that he or others are getting ready for a revaluation or devaluation on the coming weekend."

Communist Is Reported Arrested On Return to Home Town in Spain

MADRID, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—The police in the southern town of Jaen today arrested a leading member of the outlawed Spanish Communist Party who returned to Spain a month ago after 40 years in exile, party sources said here.

Civil Guards detained 62-year-old Ignacio Gallego on his arrival in Jaen, his home town, and used force to break up a group of people welcoming him, the sources said. Mr. Gallego, a member of the party's executive committee, returned to Spain with Government permission and had been living in Madrid, the sources added.

54 Persons in Cuba Are Killed As Railway Cars Hit Their Bus

HAVANA, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Fifty-four persons have been killed in Cuba's worst bus crash, officials reported today.

They said that the accident occurred Friday night when two runaway freight cars plowed into a crowded bus at railroad crossing after somehow breaking free from an ore train going up a steep slope at the Nicaro Nickel Mines about 600 miles east of here.

Last month, 27 people died in a blazing bus which exploded after colliding with a truck near Trinidad, 230 miles east of here.

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PROGRESS IS HINTED AT ARAB CONFERENCE

Prince Describes First Session on Ending Lebanon's Civil War as 'Useful and Fruitful'

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia indicated today that progress had been made at the first formal session of a six-party Arab conference trying to find ways to end the Lebanese civil war.

Prince Fahd told reporters that more than two hours of talks here between the leaders of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organization had produced a "useful and fruitful" discussion.

He said the foreign ministers would draw up a working paper for submission at the next session later tonight or tomorrow.

An impression of unity was reflected in a meeting of Presidents Anwar el-Sadat and Hafez al-Assad of Syria, who smiled and shook hands before the talks began.

Reconciliation Is a Goal

A major aim of the conference is to reconcile Egypt and Syria; political hostility between the two has impeded attempts to settle the Lebanese crisis. Today was the first time the two leaders had met since the funeral of King Fa sal here 19 months ago.

They were joined at the conference table by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, Sheik Sabah al-Sabah of Kuwait and Yasir Arafat, leader of the P.L.O. Prince Fahd and Sheik Sabah had prepared the ground for today's formal meeting by



King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, right, greeting Lebanese President Elias Sarkis upon his arrival in Riyadh yesterday to attend six-nation Arab conference.

conferring with each of the other four leaders last night.

Prince Fahd gave no indication of whether a full conference of the 21 Arab League members, which had been scheduled to open in Cairo tomorrow, might still take place soon. In answer to a question, he simply expressed the hope that all Arab leaders would meet to discuss the problems they faced.

Plan Calls for a Withdrawal

Egyptian sources later reported that Egypt had submitted a 13-point program to the conference that calls for the warring parties in Lebanon to stop fighting immediately. The program includes the development of Arab peacekeeping units to separate the rival armies.

All warring parties would cooperate with the peacekeeping force and withdraw to their original positions according

to an agreed timetable, the sources reported.

The initiative also calls for a political dialogue between all parties to the conflict under President Sarkis of Lebanon and rejects any partition of the country. It further proposes a collective Arab guarantee to allow the Palestinians to pursue their aims within the context of their 1969 Cairo Agreement with Lebanon. This accord laid down guidelines regulating guerrilla activity in Lebanon directed against Israel.

The Egyptian program reaffirms that the P.L.O. is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also calls for the formation of a committee of Arab nations to discuss Lebanon's financial needs and the creation of a fund for reconstruction.

Christians Capture a Moslem Town Near Lebanon's Border With Israel

Continued From Page 1

lic hostility, the Palestinian sources said. They did not elaborate.

The meeting between the heads of state of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon and Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, is expected to last until tomorrow night.

The extent of the Israeli involvement in the operation against Hannine was not immediately clear. The Palestinian high command charged that Israeli tanks had surrounded the small village in the evening and had shelled it during the night to prepare for the assault by the Israeli-equipped soldiers of the Phalafists, the principal right-wing Christian militia force.

Hebrew Markings on Weapons

Reports from trustworthy local sources confirmed only that the attackers used weapons with Hebrew markings.

The fact that the Israelis have organized and equipped a force of Lebanese Christian militiamen with weapons and other equipment down to small items for uniforms, was established on recent visits to the border area by this and other American correspondents. Reporters also found that local Christian commanders have direct field communications with Israeli command posts and that Israeli patrols were crossing the border at will.

Hannine, a small Shiite Moslem community, is the only village in that part of the border area that still had a concentration of leftist and Palestinian forces. It is about four miles from the southernmost point of Lebanon.

Its Christian neighbors—Rmaich, Ain Ebel and Almasa Shazbe—all cooperate with Israel's military and economic "open-fence" policy. They all have Israeli-

equipped garrisons that have been expanded rapidly during the last two months.

Right-wing militia forces also have been built up in a second border region 27 miles further north. The principal Christian military stronghold there is Qataia. Between the Christian islands—the Rmaich-Ain Ebel area in the south and Qataia in the north—is a strip of Shiite Moslem territory running parallel to the Israel border.

Against this background many observers here find it easy to believe that the operation against Hannine was inspired and perhaps directed by the Israelis. Israel's announced objective is to prevent the Palestinian guerrillas from establishing themselves once more near the Israeli border in southern Lebanon.

The Palestinians could be pushed back against the border by military pressure from the Syrians further north. In the case of a negotiated settlement in Lebanon, they would be asked by the Arab governments to return to their old sanctuaries in southern Lebanon.

Israelis May Be in a Hurry

The latter is one of the prime issues being discussed by the Arab leaders in Riyadh today and tomorrow. The Israelis, it is thought here, therefore may be in a hurry to strengthen their military security zone on the Lebanese side of the border.

Some of the Shiite communities in this area have accepted the Israeli offer of economic cooperation, and villagers have sought medical treatment in Israeli clinics at the four gates along the border.

But unlike the Christians, the Shiites have not been willing to enter into military cooperation with the Israelis, according to local sources. The Israeli aim, it is believed here, is to extend the military security zone into the Shiite territory.



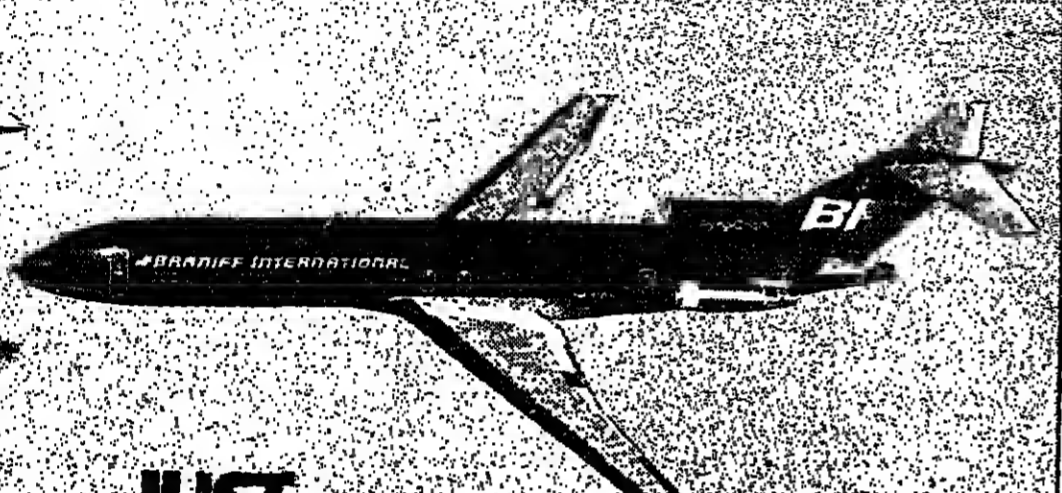
Christians occupied south, near end of strip running town

20 MILITANTS' F. MOVING TO V

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, Oct. 17—of members of the Jewish front from the United States the Hebron area, the central tensions on the West Bank announced in Jerusalem. Rabbi Meir Kahane, who is living in Jerusalem, move his family to Qiryat Shimon, an Israeli town in an area of the occupied West Bank. This month, Jews and Hebron area accused one of the religious objects of the Patriarchate, which is the burial place of Abrahim, Isaac and Jacob.

A daytime curfew in the area after Moslem students wrecked the shrine's Jewish ship on Oct. 3, was lifted



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6:25 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	One-stop	From Newark		
From Newark			7:00 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	One-stop
8:40 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	One-stop			

DALLAS-FORT WORTH MOST NON-STOP			10 BRANIFF NON-STOP EVERY BUSINESS DAY.		
LEAVE	ARRIVE	SERVICE	LEAVE	ARRIVE	SERVICE
From LaGuardia			From Newark		
9:00 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	Non-stop	7:00 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	Two-stop
11:00 a.m.	1:20 p.m.	Non-stop	9:00 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	Non-stop
2:00 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	Non-stop	1:00 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	3:25 p.m.	Non-stop
5:00 p.m.	7:20 p.m.	Non-stop	4:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	Non-stop
From Kennedy			5:55 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	8:25 p.m.	Non-stop
8:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	One-stop			
3:00 p.m.	6:58 p.m.	Two-stop			
5:40 p.m.	8:10 p.m.	Non-stop			
7:30 p.m.	10:05 p.m.	Non-stop			

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ABOUT REAL ESTATE keeps you up on a changing Wednesday and Friday The New York Times

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

her Hurdle
the British

conomic Antidotes
Not Working

HERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

to The New York Times

Oct. 17—One could almost
escaping from the balloon.
nt's opponents had hurried
or vacations and party con-
nued to force changes in
icy. Prime Minister James
Callaghan scheduled an
"emergency" debate in the
ouse of Commons. The
overnment said the econ-
omy was going well. A vote
was taken. The Government
economy got worse.

set, is what happened here
nd what this sequence of
d was to confirm in the
ny observers two inescap-
resent British political life:
s that the existing Labor
can probably survive fore-
nges to its slim majority
of Commons, the possible
g the issue of Scottish in-
herefore there will be no
conomic strategy unless the
self decides to make them.
f screaming from the left
ng to speed things up.

ng Harsher Penalties

is that the Government
it want to impose harsher
ctics on the British people,
hat is what the Conserva-
onomists and nearly all for-
re recommending. Mr. Cal-
at to do more would offend
of social justice and invite
as well.

It is that London, already
t economic gloom, also has
se a sense of political paral-
ysis. There are no immedi-
te solutions. They can cajole and even
the mathematics of Parli-
ament that they cannot bring
it down without support
from the left wing. And however
the left dislikes the present
Government, it detests the Tories

Government has not had the
strategy of the Labor Govern-
ment. For Mr. Callaghan,
his Chancellor of the Exchequer,
are laboring under con-
ditions so powerful that it may take a
act of political will to break

begin with, the two men have al-
taken steps that defy lifelong
Joe Haines, former Prime Minister
Wilson's press secretary, used to
at the business of a Labor Govern-
ment to "tax and spend to help the
man." Confronted with the worst
in the Western world, the Labor
ment set aside those precepts.

Standard of Living Lowered

ing last year, it set limits on wage
s, thus causing an absolute de-
crease in the standard of living. It agreed
vels of taxation had risen high.
It spoke about the importance
of this. It accepted, even if it did not
ord levels of unemployment. And
it raised interest rates to record
the whole purpose was to lower
strength industry, make British
competitive in world markets and
ntry as a whole less dependent
on loans.

switch in Labor's philosophy al-
the Conservatives and pleased the
tional banking community. But
Mr. Healey has been pleading for
to allow his "export-led boom" to
take, both the Tories and the bank-
ers have been less than enchanted with
ults.

bankers, the Tories and others are
asking Mr. Healey to do the one
he does not want to do: cut deeply
the social programs that have been
proudest accomplishment of 30 years
post-war British welfare state.

thers Want Programs Reduced

s request is coming not only from
ries and the holders of sterling who
final proof that Labor is serious
taking the "necessary steps." It
coming from liberal newspapers
as The Guardian, and from Social
rats such as Helmut Schmidt, the
German Chancellor.

conventional wisdom is that the
nment cannot bring itself to take
steps because to do so would anger
it and split the party. But the anger
he left routinely displays at party
ences in Blackpool has a way of
tearing when votes are taken in
ons.

etter reason may lie in something
ing Tory. Sir Geoffrey Howe, said,
her day when he was giving a re-
a lift home. Sir Geoffrey had been
aining over the BBC about Labor's
once to make significant cuts in
g and other programs.

Says Odds Are Against Cuts

driving along in his car he said:
can make a good intellectual case
ur public-housing programs, to take
example, are too generous. About a
of our people pay far less than half
real cost of their housing; the rest
bsidized in a way that the cost of
te housing, rented or owned, is not
dized. But to ask Healey or Callag-
to do this is to attack their birth-

final reason for the Government's
tance is that its relationships with
ions, on whom it depends for sup-
for its wage-restraint policy, cannot
re indefinite strain. So far, the lead-
f the big unions have provided the
nment with comforting assistance
st the "alterative strategy" ad-
d by the far left: new restraints
ports, Government control of invest-
through nationalization of the
s, a return to free collective bargain-
higher levels of public spending.
t the unions can be pushed only so
their "social contract" with the Gov-
ent commits them to restraints on
ly wages but not cuts in the
al wage" furnished by the programs
e welfare state. And that is why
Healey has continued to resist the
s, the bankers and the statesmen.

Chrysler Talks Progressing

TROIT, Oct. 17 (UPI)—United
mobile Workers officials reported
faction today with the progress of
at the Chrysler Corporation, the
s next target in contract negotia-
. A contract with the Ford Motor
pany was signed Thursday. A strike
shut down Ford since Sept. 14.

They'll say to your wife,
"Who's that gentleman
I saw you with last night?"

And she'll say
"You should know. You were at
our wedding six years ago."

And they'll say
"He's better looking now than
he was then. You must be
good for him."

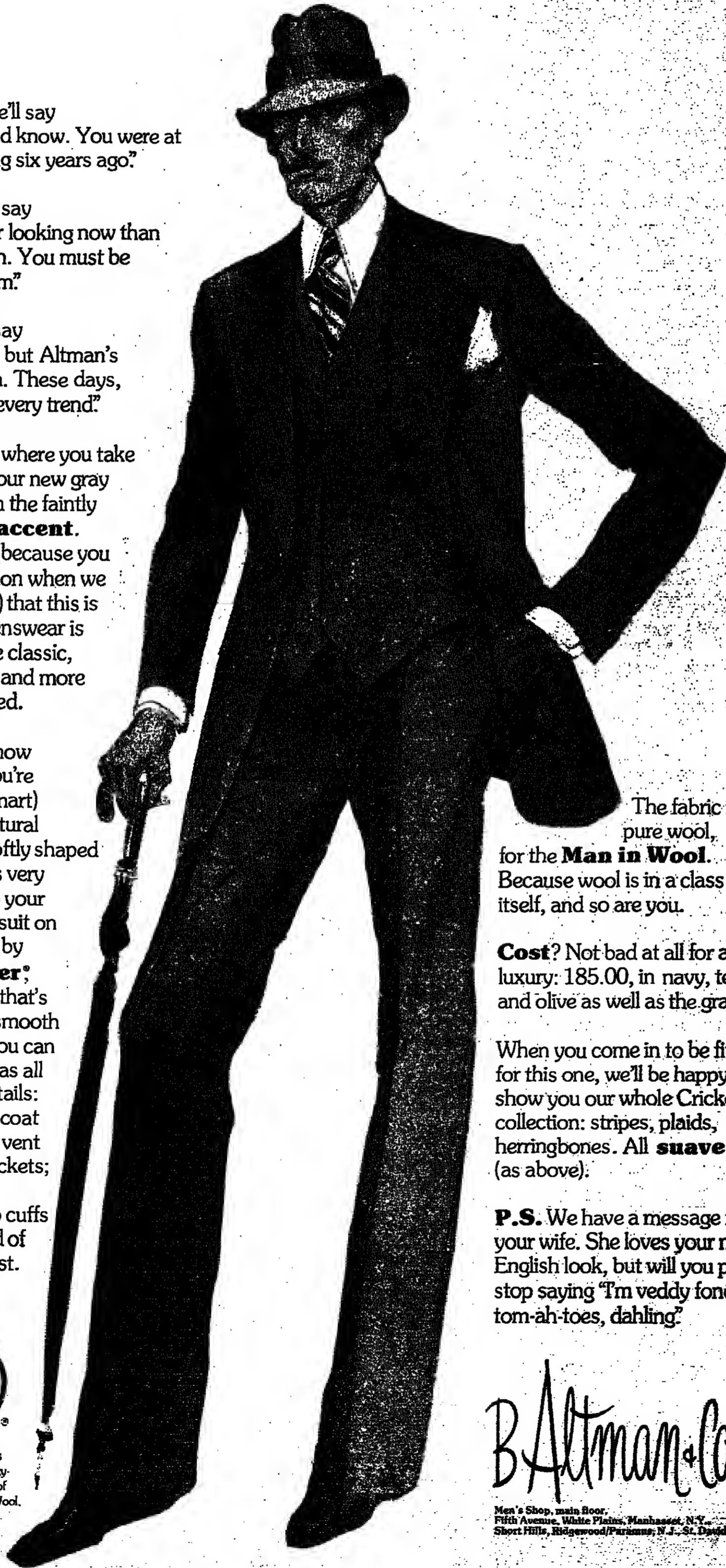
And she'll say
"I feed him, but Altman's
clothes him. These days,
he's up on every trend."

Now that's where you take
a bow. In your new gray
flannel with the faintly
English accent.
You know (because you
paid attention when we
told you so) that this is
the way menswear is
going: more classic,
cleaner cut and more
sophisticated.

You also know
(because you're
naturally smart)
that this natural
shoulder, softly shaped
silhouette is very
flattering to your
figure. The suit on
this page is by
Cricketeer®,
a company that's
known for smooth
tailoring. You can
see that it has all
the right details:
two-button coat
with center vent
and flap pockets;
straight leg
trousers (no cuffs
please); and of
course a vest.



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and olive as well as the gray.

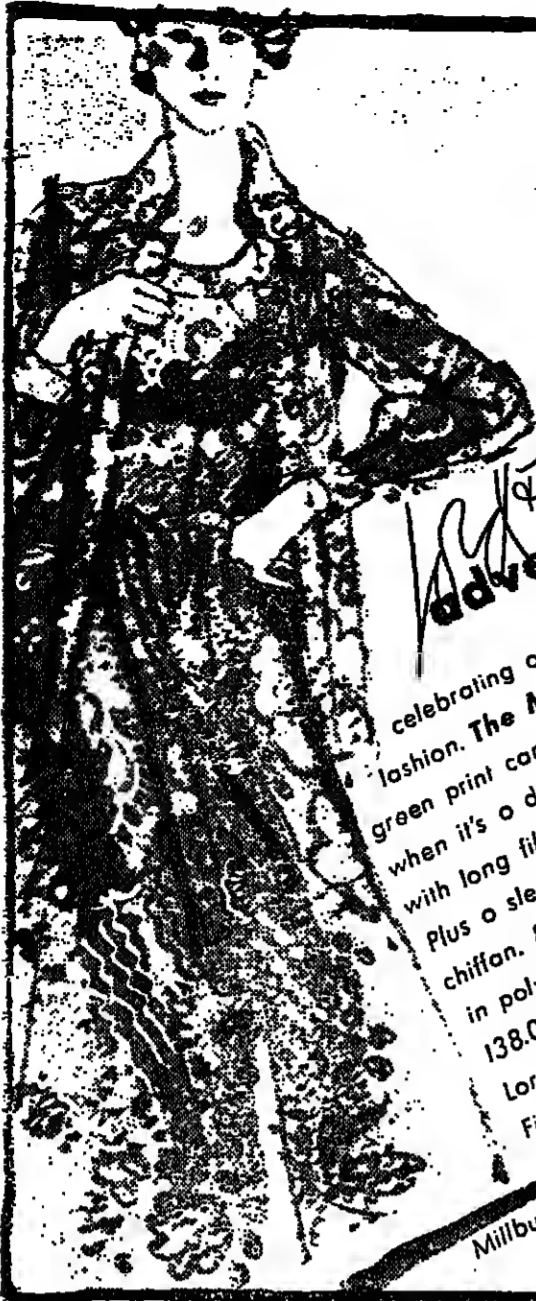
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Thai Junta Re-Examines Relations With Neighbor Nations and U.S.

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Oct. 17—Thailand has embarked on a re-examination of its relations with other nations.

Already a new bitterness seems to have crept into relations between Thailand and its Indochinese neighbors, particularly Laos and Vietnam, and on Friday a senior member of the Thai military junta reported the first clash in months between Thai and Laotian forces across the border. At the same time, Thailand's new military rulers seem eager to develop a new warmth in relations with the United States, but many diplomats believe this may not be fully reciprocated.

"We used to have close relations with the United States, with Malaysia, with Europeans," said Dr. Thanat Khomao, a former Foreign Minister, now the chief foreign policy adviser to the military junta. "Then we gave them ultimatums, we desecrated their emblems, we were brought to the brink of disrupting our relations with the United States instead of discussing with them on a friendly basis."

In a speech the other day before the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand and in private talks with a number of Western diplomats, Dr. Thanat has expressed what he said was the "realistic view" that "we don't expect relations to go back to the former days of military cooperation."

"The United States doesn't want it, neither does Thailand," he said.

Military Leaders May Not Share View
But there is considerable question whether this attitude is entirely shared by the military leaders of the 24-member junta, or Administrative Reform Committee, which seized power 12 days ago, who recall fondly years of close ties between the Thai and American defense establishments.

There are many diplomats who question whether even Dr. Thanat's theory of benign cooperation is realistic.

"There is a presumption by the Thais that a return to a military government here will be seen as a good thing in the United States, while the U.S. Congress might not see it as a good thing at all," one Western diplomat observed.

Other Thai foreign policy specialists believe that there must be an improvement of relations with the United States, and certainly with the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, known as ASEAN, if only to provide a counterbalance to a thorough chilling of relations with Laos, Vietnam and perhaps Cambodia that has begun. The ASEAN members, in addition to Thailand, are Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines.

Hanoi and Vientiane have started the most bitter series of attacks on Thailand since the fall of Indochina over all their external propaganda organs—a campaign that began intensively the day after the coup, disposed briefly last weekend when Western analysts believe, the Indochinese leader were watching for any possible gestures of cooperation from the new regime here, and then when they were apparently convinced there was none, built to a new crescendo last week.

Roundup of Vietnamese Charged

Tonight, in its toughest statement to date, the Hanoi radio accused the Thai junta of having rounded up several thousand Vietnamese citizens and herded them into "disguised concentration camps" in northeastern Thailand. The broadcast statement said that if the Thai leaders "persist in their hostilities toward Vietnam" they would have to accept full responsibility for the consequences.

In a quick riposte, Radio Thailand denied Hanoi's allegations that a right-wing group here was trying to destroy the new relationship with Vietnam established during the previous democratic regime of former Prime Minister Seni Pramoj.



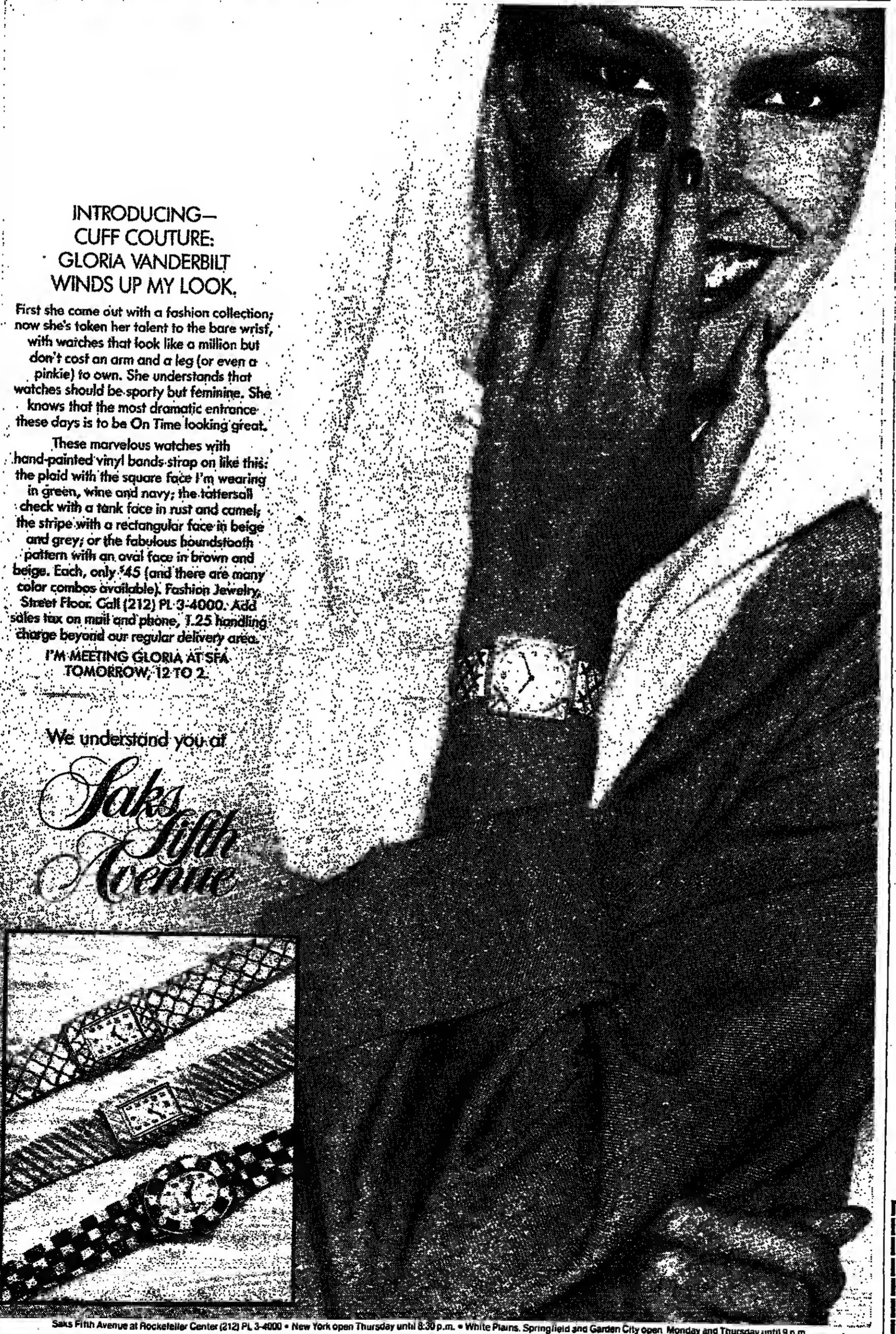
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Spanish Government Finds Itself Being Propelled to the Middle of a Jumbled Political Scene

JAMES M. MARKHAM
in The New York Times
Oct. 17—The Government of Adolfo Suárez, which was summer with great suspicion for opposition groups, is and its ground in the middle of a political spectrum.

observed Lorenzo Contreras, a respected political columnist and editor. "It has not really chosen the center."
Yesterday, the Cabinet further aligned itself with the center when it refused to incorporate amendments to its political reform bill that were proposed last week by the National Movement, which was Spain's only legal political party under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

the overall reform bill. It is not certain when the Cortes debate will begin.
The Government bill calls for a popular referendum, which some believe will be held in December, to approve the holding of the country's first free parliamentary elections since the civil war. The elections would be for a bicameral legislature with powers to alter Spain's patchwork of Franco-era laws that are considered its constitution.
Mr. Suárez has promised that the elections will be held by next June, though there have been mounting demands from the left-of-center opposition to hold them sooner.

Faced with a rapidly deteriorating economic situation and the newly invigorated right, Mr. Suárez is believed to want to move as swiftly as possible.
It is widely believed that an underdog government, appointed by a monarch who is just gaining popular acceptance, will be unable to strike a "social pact" between management and a restless labor movement that might bring some kind of order into the economy. A week ago, the Cabinet announced a limited package of austerity measures that was swiftly denounced by the main Communist and Socialist trade unions.

By leaving its political reform bill unopposed, the Government has coliced the 561-member Cortes, which is stuffed with Franco loyalists and holdovers, to vote for or no in a matter of days.
The bill, which amounts to a Constitutional reform, needs a two-thirds majority to pass. In ordinary circumstances, the Government should have no trouble putting together the necessary votes.
Right-wingers grouped around the newly formed Popular Alliance, a mixture of Francoists, right-wing Christian Democrats and big money interests, are believed to be planning to use the National Movement's amendments as a stick to

beat the Government. One of them would give the Cortes, not the Government, control over next summer's elections.
Mr. Suárez has reportedly promised Spain's military establishment that his political reform program, which has the unspoken backing of King Juan Carlos, will pass legally through the "organic" institutions bequeathed by Franco.
But if he should be rebuffed by the Cortes this week, he is said to be prepared to dissolve the unrepresentative body and rule by decree. This would mark an open breach with the right—and the

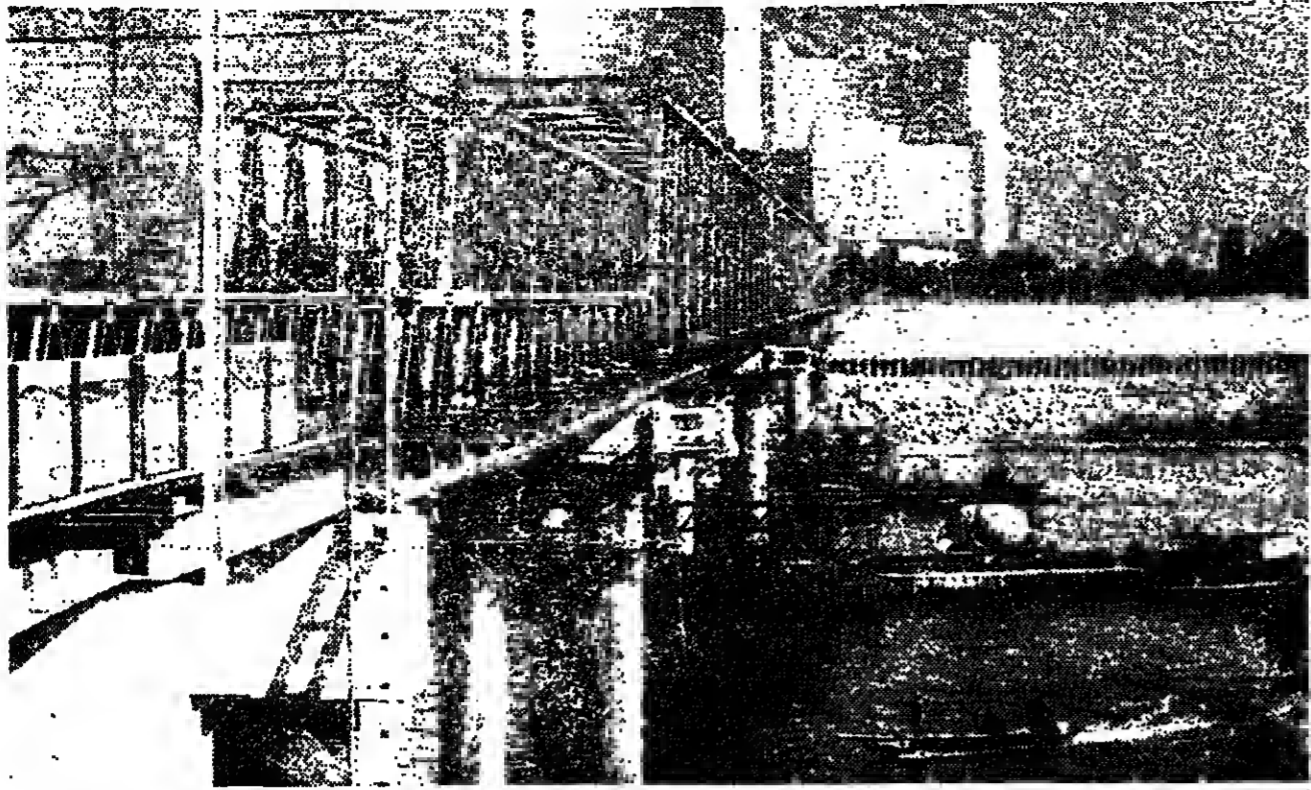
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BONWIT TELLER





A streetcar bridge spans the Danube in Vienna at the spot where the Empire Bridge collapsed on Aug. 1. In the background is the \$700-million United Nations City complex.

Collapse of Empire Bridge Haunts Vienna

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times

VIENNA, Oct. 17—Vienna is haunted by the collapse of its Empire Bridge, which tumbled into the Danube on Aug. 1.

The disaster has left what Viennese denounce as nearly permanent traffic jams, and it has become an issue in political infighting.

"For our reputation it would have been much better if some nut or criminal had blown up the bridge," an Austrian civil servant said recently as he spoke of indications that shoddy construction and neglect had been to blame.

The bridge affair, which local newspapers alternately call a catastrophe and a scandal, has also created some international complications.

Some Economic Losses

A Rumanian ship was damaged when the 13,000-ton span hit the water, and hundreds of boats and barges were entangled up on either side of the wreckage. The Danube is not as busy as the Rhine, but the obstruction did cause economic losses. Part of the wreckage has been removed, and a narrow lane is clear again for shipping.

Soviet, Hungarian and other foreign riverboat men were idled for weeks, and some still are.

Official inquiries into the disaster have found that poor concrete had been used for the foundations. In addition, continual heavy streetcar and motor traffic—with 18,000 vehicles crossing the bridge every rush hour—had pounded the spans. Fortunately, the bridge was not jammed with



The New York Times/Oct. 18, 1976

traffic when, in a slow, wave-like movement, it fell to pieces.

When the collapse came, shortly before 5 A.M. on a Sunday, it caused a trailer bus without passengers to jackknife and drop into the Danube, but the driver was able to escape. A blue sedan, however, disappeared in the water.

The disaster virtually cut off the growing United Nations City complex from Vienna proper. Officially called the International Office and Congress Center, the \$700 million cluster of meeting halls and high-rise administrative buildings was scheduled to be ready in 1978 and to house two specialized agencies and lesser units of the world organization.

The two major bodies—the International

Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization—already have headquarters in Vienna. Their staffs, about 2,000 persons are encamped in attractive downtown offices, and many of them view the future move to the unglamorous northwest bank of the Danube with distaste.

No Substitute Before 1981

A permanent substitute for the bridge is not expected to be ready before 1981, at the earliest. An emergency bridge for streetcars was ready in 10 weeks. A parallel temporary link for automobiles is to be opened in January.

However, travel between the two unequal halves of the Austrian capital—and between Vienna's heart and the new international complex—is expected to remain a headache for at least five years.

The bridge disaster and the future of United Nations City have touched off quarrels between the ruling Socialist Party and the opposition People's Party. The People's Party was in office when plans for the international complex were started. It now charges extravagance in the way the complex is being built.

Their Bomb Kills 3 I.R.A. Men

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 17 (AP)—Three members of the Irish Republican Army were killed last night when explosives they were placing at a Belfast gas-storage tank blew up prematurely. The I.R.A. announced today. An I.R.A. statement said, in part: "The intended operation was against a British Army billet in the gasworks complex and was designed to avoid injury to the civilian population in the surrounding area."

Doubts About French Forces Cause NATO A

By DREW MIDDLETON

Uncertainty about the quality of the French armed forces and their equipment, their strategic deployment and the country's long-term arms-procurement policy is a serious but unpublicized problem in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It is serious because, although France still formally rejects military integration, its forces play an increasingly large role in NATO exercises and, in a war, would represent the most readily available reinforcement for American, West German and other troops deployed along the East-West frontier.

The problem is unpublicized because President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing does not want to be attacked by Gaullist politicians deploring his abandonment of the de Gaulle doctrine of military independence within the NATO political framework.

The Government's decision last week to withdraw 10,000 men from the French First Army forces deployed in Germany is regarded by American and other NATO commanders as a destabilizing factor in the European strategic pattern.

Divisions Are Far to the East

The two mechanized divisions from which these troops will be withdrawn are the French units farthest to the east. NATO doctrine holds that Western Europe must be defended as far east as possible, preferably along the East German and Czechoslovak frontiers.

In view of the rapid improvement in the number and quality of Soviet strike aircraft, NATO planners doubt that French forces could reach a battle along the frontiers in time.

When the withdrawal is completed, the bulk of the First Army will be stationed in France with about one reinforced mechanized division still in Germany.

In addition to the First Army, France deploys a Territorial Force of about 52,000 men and a smaller but more efficient intervention force.

Improvement in Quality

The quality of the French forces, particularly the army, has improved significantly in the last two years, according to French officers and American observers who have watched their exercises.

An American colonel reported that a French armored reconnaissance unit had displayed dash and efficiency in a combined exercise with his battalion. A German officer thought that "if the French have the will, they have the training and the weapons to fight."

Not all were convinced. American junior officers and senior noncommissioned officers thought that the French forces' maintenance of equipment was poor, that they seemed ignorant about the accuracy and deadliness of modern weapons and that many of their tactics were outdated.

Reforms carried out over the last year have improved the morale of the conscripts who make up more than half the French military forces of half a million. Pay and the number of leave days have been increased but the resulting higher expenditure on personnel has meant a sharp drop in funds available for exercises and arms. High NATO officers describe French

leadership as far more pragmatic and less doctrinaire than in earlier eras.

Negative elements include marked differences in the quality of army units, obsolescent equipment, failure to keep pace with fighter-plane development elsewhere in the West and a procurement policy apparently based on whether defense contracts will provide employment rather than on weapons-system efficiency.

An American aviation authority said that French fighter technology was well behind American, British and West German. The bulk of the French Air Force, he said, is made up of planes representing technology of the 1960's. He said that even the new Mirage F-1 could be outflown by the American F-15 and the Soviet MIG 23.

Other sources said that naval procurement appeared to be concentrated more on providing work for shipbuilders than

strengthening the French building too many

not enough small, fast vessels," a NATO naval quality equipment. Some say that their NATO officers praise the Fr Gazelle helicopters.

But deficiencies in infantry is still armed designed soon after W AMX-30 tank is not re for the Soviet T-62.

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- Do you worry about what your spouse/lover/boss/parents/colleagues think of you? (See page 49.)
- Are you afraid to introduce yourself to a new group at a party, order an unknown dish in a restaurant, try a new professional position or partner? (See page 117.)
- Do you say "yes" to people and things because it's the "right" thing to do—even when you want to say "no"? (See page 124.)
- Are you concerned about losing your job/getting a divorce/inflating a debt? (See page 89.)
- Do you feel guilty about your sexual fantasies, feelings, or acts? (See page 100.)
- Do you equate who you are with what you do and how well you do it? (See page 47.)
- Are you jealous of your husband's/wife's/lover's/friend's relationships with others? (See pages 29-30.)
- Are you afraid to play tennis/learn to skate/backgammon because you won't be good at it? (See page 125.)
- Do you avoid certain activities because they will make you appear unmasculine or unemotional? (See page 155.)
- Are you dissatisfied with your appearance/intelligence/professional success/luck with the other sex? (See page 40.)

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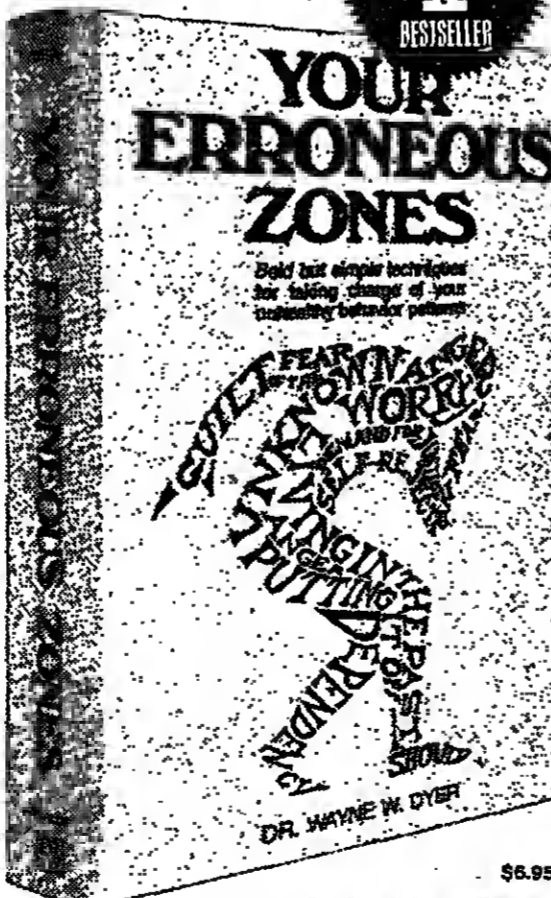
If you've heard or seen Dr. Dyer on radio or television you already know what a dynamic, successful counselor and therapist he is. If you haven't, this book is all you need. It is written by a psychologist who has achieved and continues to achieve all his goals in life and set new ones. His thesis is amazingly simple: you are what you choose to be.

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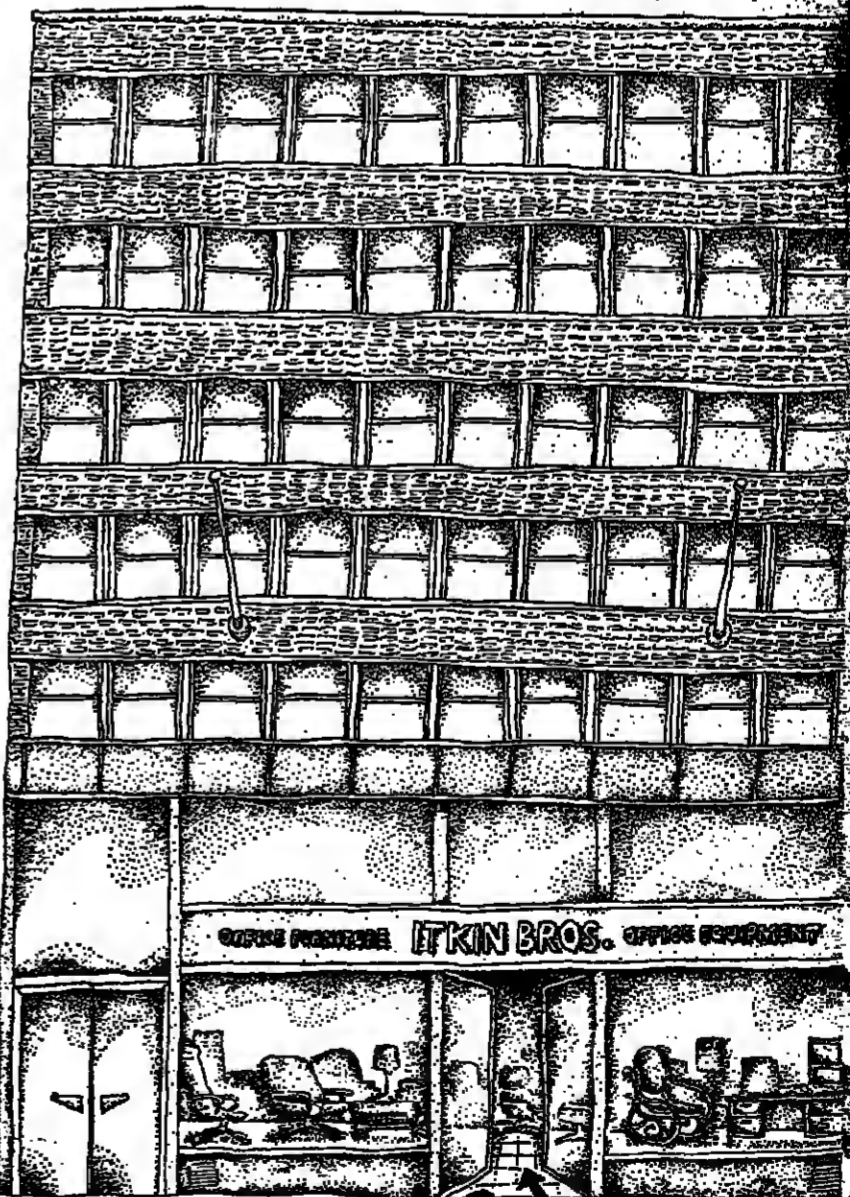
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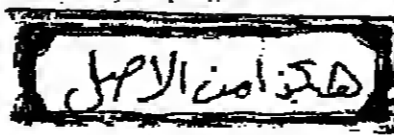
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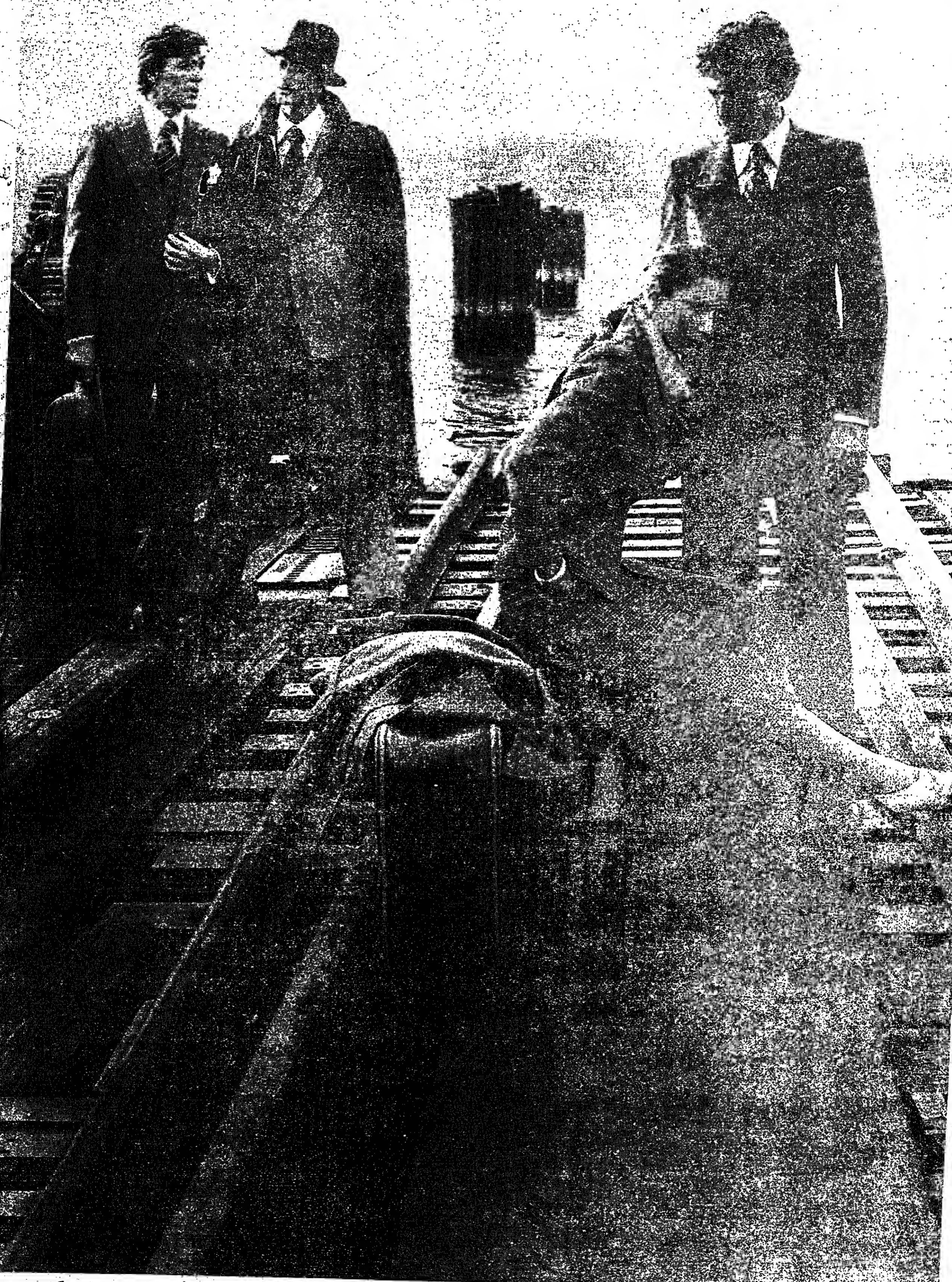


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Some Suspected of Nazi War Crimes Are Known as Model Citizens

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

On national holidays they are often the first in their neighborhoods to hang out the American flag. They go to church, work hard, and tend their flower gardens. They are called model neighbors—friendly, kind and unobtrusive.

Their neighbors do not understand how they could be under investigation for Nazi war crimes.

But, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at least 85 naturalized American citizens and resident aliens, including some most ardently praised by their neighbors, are suspected of having concealed participation in World War II atrocities in order to enter the United States after the war.

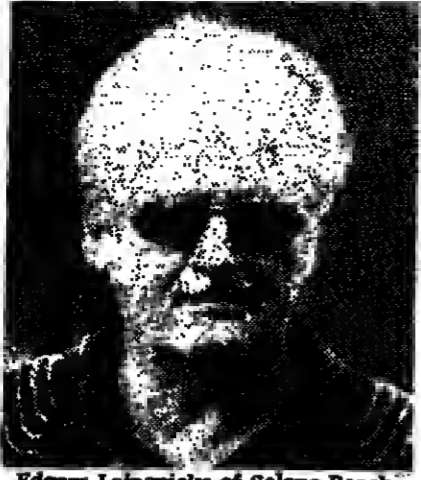
Who are some of these people? Where do they live? What are they doing? What do they and their neighbors have to say about the allegations? And why has it taken until now, 31 years after the end of World War II, to step up or resolve the investigations?

Immigration Service List

Many of the names were first provided to the Immigration Service more than a decade ago by Jewish groups and other war crimes archivists. Those who came under official investigation might never have been known publicly except for the fact that the Immigration Service, in response to some charges of foot-dragging on the Nazi cases, released the names of 37 suspects in June 1974. Many are being investigated today, and the list has been expanded through additional allegations from Israel and other sources.

Almost all the suspects are from Eastern Europe, particularly the former republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia that were overrun by the Nazis in World War II and pressed into the liquidation of the Jews and the war against the Soviet Union. The territories were taken over by the Soviet after the war, and that remains an emotional issue with the suspects, most of whom are fiercely anti-Communist.

The Government has said that 85 persons are under investigation for participation in Nazi war crimes. Last week, two Latvians and a Lithuanian became



Edgars Laipenieks of Solana Beach, Calif., a former Latvian intelligence officer, is under investigation for wartime activities.

the first resident aliens to face United States deportation action in more than 20 years, on the ground of concealing war crimes to enter the country. They face hearings on Nov. 15.

Also, the Government said that at least four naturalized American citizens charged with war crimes would soon face Federal civil suits for their denaturalization, a preliminary step, to the deportation of citizens.

The Case of Bishop Trifa

Another denaturalization case—only the second ever brought against an alleged war criminal here—is already under way. It charges Valerian D. Trifa, Bishop of the Rumanian Orthodox Episcopate in Grass Lake, Mich., with having lied to the immigration authorities about his activities as a student member of the Iron Guard and his alleged participation in wartime atrocities in Bucharest in 1941.

Most prominent of the three aliens charged last week was Boleslavs Malkovskis, a 72-year-old carpenter from Mineola, L.I., who entered the United States in 1951 as a purported displaced person. He was an alleged member of the pro-Nazi Latvian police department in Re-

zekne that was accused of selecting Jews, including children, for execution from 1941 to 1943. Mr. Malkovskis was tried in absentia in the Soviet Union and sentenced to death in 1965. The United States has refused Soviet demands for his extradition, a policy that the United States shows no signs of changing.

No one has been answering the doorbell at the three-story house in Mineola where Mr. Malkovskis and his wife have been living for more than a decade. Sometimes there are lights on inside but no one comes to the door.

Neighbors on the quiet, tree-lined avenue describe the couple as unobtrusive and friendly, and as two people who often sat quietly in their garden and attended a nearby church.

Another of the three aliens facing deportation action, Bronius Karniskins of Hartford, initially appeared to be confused by the allegations. A 73-year-old Lithuanian who came here in 1947, he is accused of shooting 200 Jews, including 63 children, and selecting another 400 Jews for execution.

He denied the allegations and said that he was a wagonmaker in the war.

Defended by Landlady

"Oh, no, no, no, no," said his Lithuanian landlady at the \$20-a-week room he occupies alone. Oh, no, he's not a Nazi. He ran from Communism. He hates Communism. He no can kill a fly."

Another neighbor, James Mellon, was quoted as saying that Mr. Karniskins rides his bicycle around the neighborhood collecting material to make toys for children.

The third alien facing deportation, Karlis Detlavs, 65, of Baltimore, also denied allegations that, as a member of the pro-Nazi Latvian Legion, he had participated in the shooting and selection of Jews for execution at Riga. After coming here in 1950 he worked at the General Electric cable factory until 1973, when his left leg was amputated for cancer. Nearby residents called him a model neighbor and praised his well-tended garden.

In its denaturalization suit against Bishop Trifa in Federal Court in Detroit, the Government charged that, as head of the National Union of Rumanian Chris-



Andrija Artukovic, in a photograph made in the 1940's, lives in Seal Beach, Calif. He is wanted in Yugoslavia on charges of war crimes.

tian Students, Bishop Trifa had participated in anti-Jewish atrocities and concealed the record to enter the United States as an avowed displaced person in 1950 and to gain naturalization in 1957.

After initially denying the charges, Bishop Trifa has declined to discuss the case publicly. He has also fought making a court deposition, winning several postponements.

The allegations to the Government case were rejected last week by a spokesman for the National Council of Churches. Responding to questions about protests against Bishop Trifa's membership on the council's governing board, the spokesman, Warren Day, said, "We did a lot of checking and it doesn't hold up under any kind of investigation."

Another controversial and long-stalled case concerns Andrija Artukovic, former Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs in the wartime pro-Nazi regime in Croatia. He is wanted in Yugoslavia on charges of murdering thousands of Serbs, Jews and gypsies.

He arrived here in 1948 under another

name and was discovered and arrested in 1951 to face the nation's first deportation action against an alleged former Nazi. But Yugoslavia requested his extradition, and that move was opposed by the State Department and by some influential church groups and politicians on the ground that he would be subject to political persecution in Yugoslavia.

An immigration hearing officer found in his favor in 1959 and the Government has never pressed the case further. There are indications, however, that the State Department may be reviewing the matter again.

Today, Mr. Artukovic lives in closely guarded seclusion in the beachfront development of Surfside Colony in Seal Beach, about 30 miles south of Los Angeles. Relatives live nearby.

Names Provided by Israel Sources

The Government has not released the names of others now under intensive investigation. But immigration investigators have just returned to Israel this weekend for the second time in a month to seek eyewitness testimony against certain leading suspects, and Israeli sources have disclosed some of those on whom material was provided.

Among these are a number of people previously identified as being under investigation by the United States authorities. They include the following:

Karl Limas, a 57-year-old native of Tartu, Estonia, who came here in 1951 and was naturalized in 1960. Mr. Limas was charged by the Russians with war crimes as administrator of a concentration camp at Tartu and condemned to death in absentia in 1962. The United States denied Soviet requests for his extradition.

In an interview last week in a cluttered house in Greenlawn, L.I., where he lives alone, he denied the charges as Communist propaganda. But he declined to discuss his wartime service in detail, saying only "I was an Army guy." He indicated he might say more "maybe when all this gets straightened out."

"All I know is that he is a nice man and a good neighbor," said Mrs. Frank Wuestman, who lives next door. "War is war and everybody gets mixed up in it somehow anyway," she added.

Mikole and Serge Kowalczyk, two brothers from the Ukraine who came here in 1950, they have been under investigation in connection with the slayings of Jews in Lubomil.

Both brothers are tailors and live in North Philadelphia. Serge Kowalczyk, 56, said in a brief interview last week that the allegations were untrue. "No, I'm not afraid," he said in heavily accented English. "If I were afraid we would not have lived here all this time."

Mikola Kowalczyk declined comment, but neighbors said that every holiday the Kowalczyk family was the first to hang out the American flag and the first to put lanterns in the windows at Halloween.

A policeman who is a neighbor of the other brother said, "They are good people from what I can see. They get up early in the morning and work hard every day."

Edgars Laipenieks, a 63-year-old former Latvian intelligence officer and anti-air fighter who came here in 1960. He is now living in Solana Beach near San Diego. Last week he disclosed that he had performed spy missions for the Central Intelligence Agency in the 1930's. He said that the C.I.A. had paid his expenses for trips to Japan, Alaska, San Francisco and Washington for him to collect and disseminate certain unspecified information about the Soviet Union. The C.I.A., he said, had also talked to the Immigration Service for information on his case and informed him in July that the investigation had been closed. The agency confirmed that Mr. Laipenieks had done some work for it.

Edmund Gustav Macs, a 72-year-old Latvian who came to the United States in 1949. He is under investigation in connection with wartime murders in Lubomil.

Today he is pastor of a small Lutheran congregation in Tacoma, Wash. He has denied the allegations, calling them Communist propaganda.

"There is nothing, just nothing to all this," said Mrs. Macs, who said her husband would not come to the door.

"We have gone through two terrible wars, lived under Hitler and Communism," she said. "Why have we to suffer more?"

Emils Verzemnieks of nearby Puyallup, president of the congregation at St. Mary's Tacoma Lutheran Church, recalled that the Germans moved the Jews into ghettos, then out to forced labor on the farms and back to the ghettos. But, he said, "This happened all over Latvia and it was the fault of the Germans, not of Pastor Macs."

Vilis Hazners, a 71-year-old Latvian who came here in 1956 as an avowed displaced person from Germany. He has been under investigation regarding allegations of atrocities by Latvian Police. He is the former president of the Committee for a Free Latvia in Washington and delegate to the Assembly of Captive European Nations. He is now living on a well-kept 104-acre farm near Whitehall, N.Y., close to the Vermont border.

In a recent telephone interview he said he had been a major fighting with German forces on the Eastern Front but declined to discuss the allegations directly, referring further inquiries to his attorney, Ivars Berzins, who also refused to comment on the charges.

One major factor in increased public and Government interest in the war crimes allegations was the arrest here in 1972 of Hermann Braunsteiner Ryan, Queens housewife who was identified as a former guard at the Maidanek concentration camp in Nazi-occupied Poland. The Government opened its first Nazi denaturalization case against her, but she agreed to voluntarily relinquish her citizenship and was then extradited to West Germany, where she is now on trial with others for murder.

Since then, Representative Joshua Eilberg, Democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee, and Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, Democrat of Brooklyn, a committee member, charged that the Government has been lax in investigating other Nazi cases. Now they say they are encouraged by the Government response although they have raised questions about the possible connection between suspects and the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies, connection just disclosed in the case of Mr. Laipenieks.

The Government investigation of suspected war criminals has recently become the subject of numerous newspaper and magazine articles around the country. A forthcoming book entitled "Wanted: The Search for Nazis in America," by Howard Blum, a New York reporter, deals with the Government handling of the cases of four leading Nazi suspects.

Around the Nation

Moderate Quake Jolts Area Near Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (AP)—A moderate earthquake jolted a north of Los Angeles last night, but no immediate reports were received from public agencies.

A switchboard operator, a station said, "There are scared people out there." The earthquake laboratory, Institute of Technology, said that the quake registered on the Richter scale and that its focus was within 35 miles of Pasadena to the north.

The shock occurred at 10:30 P.M. and was felt in the San Antelope and Santa Clarita areas, as far south as the Los Angeles Center.

Last April a Caltech geologist predicted on the basis of theories that an earthquake of magnitude would hit the San Valley area within a year.

The Richter scale is a ground motion as recorded graphs. Every increase of .5 say from 5.5 to 6.5, means motion is 10 times greater. .5 say the actual amount of energy may be 30 times greater.

Vietnamese Woman To Claim Adopted

FOREST CITY, Iowa, Oct. 17 (AP)—The 18-month old baby of Do will end tomorrow when his mother comes here to claim year-old from the American adopted him.

"All I know is that she was at our door at 10 a.m. Monday after that I don't know," Nelson said.

John and Bonnie Nelson, two other children, adopted names boy, now called B 1975, but the court case return him to his natural name.

Doan Thi Hoang Ann, 33, to remain custody of him is served in this country as a ref 3, 1975.

Mrs. Doan said by tele Great Falls, Mont., "He is home."

According to trial records, days of the Saigon regime, took her seven children from highlands to Saigon, but her husband killed. The children were taken to Friends of Children of Vietnam and Mrs. Doan asked it out of the country. Six of them were brought to the United States and five have returned to her; she believed to be living with France.

Owner Threatens to Launder If Blacks 1

KAUFMAN, Tex., Oct. 17 (AP)—Two self-service laundries but the 1,100 black residents only one and the owner of the he will close if he is forced blacks to use it.

Frank Radeke, owner of the Laundry, was filmed earlier by a Dallas television news crew six black women the use of it. Last week he told a reporter not allow blacks to use it and to answer any questions.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has since viewed the film and said an investigation had been possible violation of civil rights.

"The white folk in this town nice about things as long as keep running touchdowns for the ball team," said Crissie Rughy, old. "But I don't see why it doesn't make him let us use it."

Grace Taylor, a customer of deke's, said he once refused to laundry from a community home elderly.

"Once when I was working folks home—they take blacks and our laundry went out and he even let us wash those sheets on she said.

3d Man Hunted in Ki After Fracas Over CI

HALTOM CITY, Tex., Oct. 17 (AP)—One Citizens Band operator lay in hospital today, another was in police were searching for man in a fight that began with Citizens Band operators arguing airwaves.

Howard Collins, was reported condition today with gunshot wounds to the chest and abdomen in a Fort hospital. Don Hilcher, 36 years, Fort Worth died Friday night with bullet-riddled pickup slammed utility pole as he drove away from spot where he and Mr. Collins had settle a quarrel. The police are in the man who fired the shot into Mr. Hilcher's truck.

Mr. Hilcher had asked Mr. Collins stop monopolizing air time on channel, the police said. They said Collins had apparently been using high-powered radio and his broad-powered transmissions on other channels.

Mr. Collins, at his home, called Mr. Hilcher to a fight, and, according to a tape, Mr. Hilcher accepted.

Officers said Mr. Collins, 51, 1 driving around, talking with Mr. Hilcher and trying to arrange a place to Police units were unable to get of the situation because other officers were relaying our position," an officer said.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Hilcher met at an overpass of a freeway, got of their trucks and began fighting, the police said, shots were fired. Collins fell to the ground. Mr. Hill drove away. The unidentified gun fired several shots at the departing police said.

Arkansas Farmers Grinning and Bearing It in a Bad Year

Weekend Cold Front Could Ruin Some of Them After Hard Rains and Drought

By ROY REED

AUGUSTA, Ark., Oct. 17—Ordinarily it would be a comforting reminder of fall, that trace of wood smoke from a fireplace somewhere across the yellow field.

But today the trace of smoke brings a trace of alarm. Does it mean comfort or is it a signal of more bad luck in the weather, one last perverse turn in the worst growing season eastern Arkansas has seen in years?

More bad weather could put some farmers out of business. There is beginning to be talk here of asking for Government disaster loans, as some farmers in Mississippi, hurt by three consecutive crop failures, already are doing.

Grinning and grimacing, Richard T. Conner stood in one of his soybean fields yesterday and told what had happened and what was at stake.

The spring was far too wet. Farmers planted their soybeans and cotton with difficulty. The crops grew slowly because the weather was too cool and wet.

Torrential rains early in July washed out thousands of acres of the new plants across the Arkansas delta, from the White River that runs past Augusta to the Mississippi 80 miles to the east.

Drought followed the Rain

Then, with the washed-out acres replanted, the rain stopped. The worst drought in years struck most of the state's richest farming region, and all through the summer the crops burned and shriveled under temperatures of 95, 96, 97 degrees.

In a good year, Mr. Conner said, the field he was standing in produces 30 bushels an acre.

He needed a good year. He farms 700 acres—small by east Arkansas standards—and a poor year could cause trouble getting a loan or next year's crop. I think I'll average about 15 bushels an acre this year," he said. Then he added, "if it's not hurt by frost."

The last blow from providence this year would be an early frost or, calamity of calamities, a hard freeze that would stop all growth. Much of the poor soybean crop is already mature. But about 40 percent of the beans are still green and need 10 days to three weeks more to ripen and harden.

A cold front came down from the north this weekend. Mr. Conner had gone to the field in short sleeves Friday and the temperature had gone above



In a field of soybeans on his farm in Augusta, Ark., Richard T. Conner contemplates yet another threat to his crop.

80 degrees. Yesterday was cloudy and cool. The temperature never rose beyond the 50's.

Coming in From the Cold

He and half a dozen friends came in from the chill to drink coffee at the Augusta Inn, where they gather daily.

A freeze would completely annihilate all of us," Bob Brannon said. The others nodded.

One of them recalled hearing that the jetstream had moved 200 miles south of its usual course and might bring an early, hard winter to this area.

There's heavy fur on the animals," C. Jones Montague said. That's a sign of a herd winter," Mr. Montague was a farmer and then a policeman before he retired to hunt and fish. He had killed five squirrels in the river bottom the day before.

The corn stalks are thick, too," Lindy McAlexander, a young farmer, said from the end of the table. They say that's another sign of a bad winter."

Buck Hollingsworth, who retired from farming 10 years ago, nodded and said they could depend on it.

Early freeze or not, the farmers around here are resigned to a bad year. Jodie L. Ellis, president of the Cache River Production Credit Association, which lends money for crops each spring, said this year's combination of bad weather, poor yields and lagging prices for soybeans and rice could squeeze out as many as 5 percent of the area's farmers.

They cannot fall back on cotton, he said, because the same bad weather that affected the soybeans has damaged the cotton. And this is a year when cotton prices are extraordinarily high.

Rice, the other big crop here, is the final irony. The weather pattern has been good for rice and yields will be near record levels at many farms. But the price has fallen so low since the Government removed acreage restrictions two years ago that farmers will barely be able to recover the cost of producing it, Mr. Ellis said.

He said his institution would do everything possible to help the worst-off farmers.

The Production Credit Association said that the weather pattern has been good for rice and yields will be near record levels at many farms. But the price has fallen so low since the Government removed acreage restrictions two years ago that farmers will barely be able to recover the cost of producing it, Mr. Ellis said.

"But I think we will see some farmers—some who have been in the business

all their lives—this might well be their last year."

It is said that the peasant of medieval Italy blamed God for his poor crops and did not hesitate to stand in his parched field and hurl abuse at the heavens. The farmer of Arkansas prefers to grin and bear it.

Mr. Conner contemplated the fortunes of his 53 years as he strolled yesterday in downtown Augusta—bricked, tree-shaded, river-bordered, a generally prosperous town of 2,500 people.

"I started farming in 1948," he said. "I've gone broke three times."

He laughingly instructed a photographer to show the front window of the Bank of Augusta in his pictures. "If it wasn't for them and the Lord, I wouldn't be here," he said.

Frost has been reported the last two nights in the Ozark Mountains, which start to rise across the White River west of Mr. Conner's house.

The frost has not reached the flat land of the delta. But the temperature sign at the Bank of Augusta showed 38 degrees at sunrise today, and out at the edge of town a small north wind sent a whisper through a ragged patch of soybeans.

Flu Shots Resuming for Pittsburgh High-Risk Group Under New Rules

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17—As preparations were made to resume the influenza immunization program for high-risk patients tomorrow, the Allegheny County health director expressed hope that the campaign would proceed without further incident under new guidelines.

The guidelines are designed to reduce stress among the elderly and chronically ill, those considered to have a high risk of contracting the viral infection. Persons in this category were receiving shots daily.

While voicing hopes for the success of a campaign, the director, Dr. Frank B. Wecht, said in an interview that he expected more deaths to occur here and elsewhere among those who had just received flu shots.

"I'm convinced there will be a number of these people with heart disease who will die whether they have the vaccine or not, and the fact that they are vaccinated has nothing to do with it," Dr. Wecht said.

When asked what factors would make it stop the immunization program, Dr. Wecht said he would do so only if I found a firm link between the flu vaccine and if I run out of vaccine."

Dr. Clack said Federal officials had as-

sured Allegheny County of sufficient vaccine, which temporarily is in short supply.

Medical investigators could find no link other than coincidence between the deaths of three elderly people who received flu shots in one clinic here and either the vaccine or the technique by which it was given.

Physicians who reviewed medical records of these three people said they would have died on the same day even if they had received no flu shot, because they already had symptoms of the disease that killed them before they were given the injections.

That information was learned only from the investigation that began after Allegheny County and 11 states halted their flu immunization programs.

Dr. Clack and Dr. Robert B. Craven, a Federal epidemiologist with the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, which runs the flu program, said the medical investigation had led them to discount a possibility raised by Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, the coroner here. Dr. Wecht contended that the deaths had possibly resulted from inadvertent injection of flu vaccine into a vein and asked Federal doctors to investigate this possibility.

"A review of the world medical literature has shown no reported effects of influenza vaccine injected directly into the blood system," Dr. Craven said.

In concluding that the flu vaccine was safe and that the deaths were not due to a bad batch or contamination of just one vial, the investigators said fresh bottles of vaccine were opened last Monday when the clinic involved began its first day of immunizations.

Because each vial contains enough vaccine to immunize 100 people, Dr. Craven, the Atlanta epidemiologist, said, "If one bottle was contaminated, I cannot understand why just three people were affected."

Further, Dr. Lawrence D. Ellis, president of the Allegheny County Medical Society, and Dr. Roy L. Titchworth, the chairman of the Allegheny County Board of Health, pointed out that the autopsies Dr. Wecht's office had done on these patients showed no evidence of anaphylactic shock. This rapidly fatal allergic reaction is what presumably would have killed the patients if the vaccine had been injected into the blood system, the doctors said.

Bottles of vaccine have been sent to private physicians in the last three days under the new guidelines. These encourage elderly and chronically ill people to get their shots from their doctors in an effort to reduce the potential impact of physical and mental stress on people seeking flu shots.

For those still seeking the shots at pub-

lic clinics, Dr. Clack has divided the sessions alphabetically, the first half getting shots in the morning and the second half in the afternoon. The intent is to reduce the length of time older people must spend waiting in line. Also, the health department is arranging to send teams to places where older people's groups usually meet, eliminating the need for them to go to central health department clinics.

One reason cited for the long lines was the frantic desire of many older people who remembered the 1918-19 influenza pandemic to get immunized as soon as the clinics opened. But Dr. Ellis cautioned that there was no reason for such nervousness because influenza outbreaks have not been reported in this country so far this season.

Turnout 'Disappointing'

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17 (UPI)—A "disappointing" number of Allegheny County residents turned out today for free swine flu shots.

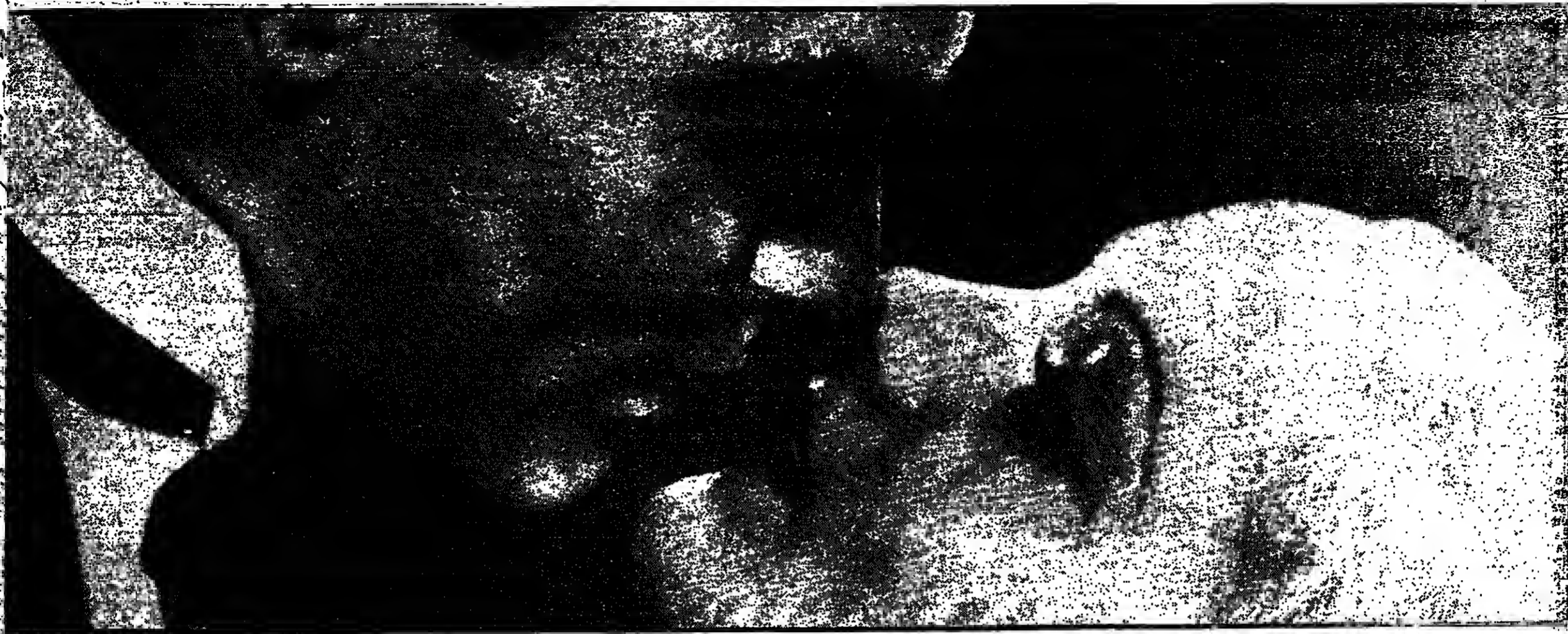
The 17,074 persons immunized represented less than 30 percent of the number Dr. Clack, the health director, estimated would turn out for the shots.

"I would say the turnout is a little disappointing," he said.

"The negative publicity was certainly one factor in this turnout," he said.

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TO MIAMI		TO ORLANDO		TO FORT MYERS	
LEAVE	ARRIVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE	LEAVE	ARRIVE
N 8:50am	11:27am	N 9:00am*	11:21am	K 9:00am	1:15pm
L 8:55am	11:33am	L 9:35am	12:00noon	K 11:20am	2:45pm
K 9:55am*	12:33pm	K 10:00am	12:25pm	K 12:00noon	4:10pm
LAC 11:15am*	1:53pm	TO TAMPA/ST. PETE		TO JACKSONVILLE	
KA 12:30pm*	3:08pm	K 9:00am	11:33am	K 11:30am	1:37pm
K 2:40pm*	5:18pm	N 9:00am*	12:18pm	K 4:00pm	7:02pm
NB 5:15pm	8:31pm	K 12:00noon	2:33pm	N 6:00pm	8:02pm
L 5:30pm	8:08pm	K 7:20pm	9:53pm	TO DAYTONA BEACH	
N 9:10pm	11:46pm	TO WEST PALM BEACH		K 11:30am	2:47pm
K 9:10pm*	11:48pm	K 11:00am	1:34pm	N 6:00pm	8:57pm
L 9:10pm*	11:48pm	K 1:55pm	4:29pm	<small>A Except Sunday B Except Saturday C No movies Tues. & Weds. * Movie Flight</small>	
TO FT. LAUDERDALE		L 5:50pm*	8:24pm	<small>F Departs Kennedy L Departs LaGuardia N Departs Newark</small>	
K 9:00am	11:37am	KB 9:30pm	12:04am	SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 17	
L 9:30am	12:07pm	TO SARASOTA/BRADENTON			
K 11:00am	2:32pm	K 9:00am	12:28pm		
L 12:25pm*	3:02pm	K 11:20am	1:53pm		
N 12:25pm	3:00pm	K 12:00noon	3:23pm		
LAC 4:25pm*	7:02pm				
NB 5:15pm	7:50pm				
NB 9:05pm	11:39pm				
L 9:05pm	11:40pm				
K 9:05pm	11:42pm				

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Study for H.E.W. Bolsters Full Federal Health Plan Backed by Labor

By NANCY HICKS

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—An actuarial study of health insurance reform, prepared for the Federal Government, says that the cradle-to-grave plan for national health insurance that is backed by organized labor and is most like the plan outlined by Jimmy Carter may not be the most expensive of the reform plans proposed, as it had been labeled.

The unreleased study of six plans, which was prepared for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was conducted by the Gordon R. Trapnell Consulting Actuary.

Although the study attempts to place in accounting and economic terms the possible consequences of various insurance plans, its findings have political significance.

Health insurance reform is an issue on which President Ford and his Democratic opponent for the Presidency, Mr. Carter, have widely differing views.

Mr. Ford, who in 1974 favored comprehensive health insurance reform, has refrained in the last two years from initiating any such program. He cites the rise in health costs, which are going up faster than any other item in the Consumer Price Index. Health costs are expected to total \$140 billion for personal health services by the end of this year, up from \$118.5 billion in 1975.

The cost has risen at a time when 22 million Americans are not covered by health insurance.

Mr. Carter, who is expected to make a health policy speech Tuesday at the American Public Health Association's meeting in Miami Beach, has proposed a plan similar in principle to the one backed by labor, but he has not endorsed the labor plan.

The health security act, or Kennedy-Corman bill, as the labor proposal is called, has been dismissed by many proponents of health care reform as a program that is too expensive and requires too much Federal interference.

Under the program, health security would be financed jointly by payroll taxes and some contribution from general revenues. It would be administered by the Federal Government. Federal spending under health security, the report said, would increase by some \$102 billion, but most of this would come from payroll taxes that would replace the current employer-employee payment of group health insurance premiums.

The actuarial study for the health agency confirms that the plan is expensive, with an estimated cost of at least \$20 billion more than current programs by the fiscal year 1980.

But the report also says that health security has more benefits than other plans and still does not reach the total price tag of a plan endorsed by the American Hospital Association and introduced by Representative Al Ullman, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, which has joint legislative jurisdiction over health insurance reform.

The poor record of Federal and state governments in monitoring the Medicaid program for the poor and Medicare insurance program for the elderly, plus the increased cost of such programs, has made legislators wary of federalizing all of health care.

Private Sector Has Problems

But private companies have not fared well, either. They were accused last week in Senate hearings of paying bribes to obtain Federal computer contracts. They began expanding prepaid health plans when it appeared that Federal subsidies would be forthcoming and withdrew the plans when funds did not materialize. They have offered their business knowledge to state Medicaid programs, such as one in North Carolina, and have proved unable to control costs.

Against this background, the study tries to project which devices may prove to be most economically sound in various combinations of benefit and financing arrangements under various comprehensive health plans.

The report includes analyses of the labor-sponsored bill, the hospital association bill and the Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan that was introduced by the Nixon Administration in 1973. It also studies proposals endorsed by the Health Insurance Association of America and one that is called the Long-Ribicoff bill, which would provide insurance for health catastrophes for all Americans and would reform the joint Federal-state Medicaid program for the poor.

"The Long-Ribicoff, CHIP [Nixon Administration plan], H.L.A.A. [Health Insurance Industry plan] proposals tend to use a variety of cost-sharing mechanisms, limiting preventive services to children, and concentrating most of their additional spending on the poor, while the A.M.A. [doctors' plan] and A.H.A. [hospitals' plan] and Health Security proposal tend to have little or no cost-sharing, providing preventive services to everyone, and increasing insurance coverage broadly for the general population," the report said.

"This first group would induce some \$10 to \$11 billion in added health spending, while the second group would result in \$20 to \$25 billion in additional expenditures," it said.

According to the figures of the actuary, to continue spending in the present program would cost \$180.2 billion in 1980; the Long-Ribicoff plan for catastrophic health insurance would cost \$188.1 billion; the Nixon plan would cost \$189.3 billion; the plan of the health insurance industry would cost \$189.1 billion; the A.M.A. plan \$196.6 billion; the hospitals' plan \$200.4 billion and the health security plan \$200.2 billion.

5 Iran Terrorists Reported Killed

TEHERAN, Iran, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Iranian security police have killed at least five persons described as terrorists in street gunfights here in the past week, a police source said today. Another alleged terrorist surrendered to police, the source said.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1976



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Cooke Leads Rejoicing as S.I. Church 'Rises' From Ashes of a Fire

By FRANAY GUPTA

From its own ashes, the Church of Saints Joachim and Ann on Staten Island has been rebuilt. And yesterday, nearly 3,000 supporters, led by Terence Cardinal Cooke, celebrated the occasion, fulfilling a special promise.

"This is a very, very wonderful and happy day," Cardinal Cooke said. "We have come a long way in these three years."

Three years ago, on a chilly winter morning, the church, an imposing landmark that stood in the middle of 540 acres of birches, maples and oak, was destroyed by what the police said was an accidental fire. Later that day Cardinal Cooke stood in the smoldering ruins, surrounded by hundreds of distraught parishioners, and vowed: "This church will rise again."

Yesterday the Cardinal was back at the church, which is on the grounds of the Mount Loretto child-care shelter in the Pleasant Plains section of the island. He was, once again, surrounded by a sea of faces, but this time they were smiling. And in place of the charred church, this time there was a graceful edifice that had been reconstructed, according to church officials, at a cost of about \$2 million.

"This is a lovely work of art," Cardinal Cooke said, gazing at the stained-glass windows through which soft sunlight spilled into the wooden interior of the church. Then the Cardinal looked toward the altar, which had been shipped out of wood retrieved from the 78-year-old church. And finally he looked up at a massive statue of Christ that was suspended over the altar and at a large window painting then, on the opposite side, of the Rev. John Drumgoole, the founder of the church.

"This is a lovely work of art," Cardinal Cooke said again. "It was an assessment that was enthusiastically endorsed by the residents who had gathered in the church and in tents on the lawn to celebrate a liturgy of dedication for the reopening."

Residents Assist Rebuilding
But for the worshippers, it was not simply admiration. For many, there seemed to be a bit of the element of surprise about it all.

"Frankly I would never have imagined that we could get the church going again in so short a time," said Bill D'Ambrosio. "It was a mess, a total disaster, when it burned down. This is a wonder." The "wonder" was brought about, in substantial part, by the residents them-

selves. Hundreds contributed money to the reconstruction, although church officials yesterday could not furnish figures. And scores of neighborhood residents even volunteered to assist in the physical job of clearing the ruins and raising the new structure, although the reconstruction itself was undertaken by a professional contractor.

"Everybody was extraordinarily helpful," Msgr. Edmund F. Fogarty, director of the Mission of The Immaculate Virgin, under whose auspices the church is run, acknowledged yesterday.

"Our neighbors became more beautiful than ever," he said. "And how symbolic this fashioning of the church is!"

Monsignor Fogarty was referring to the fact that some of the wood from the old structure had been used in the building of the new one. He was referring, too, to the fact that the steeple of the new church, as well as its simple stone facade, were remnants of the old church.

But the new church is somewhat smaller than its predecessor, which could seat about 800 worshippers; the new building's pews can accommodate about 500. "Our parish has grown smaller," said Garry Steinhoff, an executive aide of the

church, noting that the child-care shelter once had 1,000 children and youths but now had about 450. He attributed the decrease to "social and economic" conditions.

Still, the new church did not seem all that alien to most of those who visited yesterday.

"It looks a little different but not that much," said Ralph D'Amato, who described himself as an "occasional" worshiper. "The point is, this place was in the hearts of all of us, and the important thing was that it be rebuilt. They have done that."

Other visitors told of their attachment to the church.

"This mission to me is home," said Archbishop of Washington, who had spent some years in the New York region. Cardinal O'Boyle later dedicated a plaque in front of the church named after the late Father Drumgoole.

But it was Monsignor Fogarty who summed up the prevailing sentiment yesterday in his homily during the mass. Between bursts of music and liturgical hymns sung by sisters of the mission and the choir of the children's shelter, he said: "How long we had waited for this day."

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182	11 x 16 1/2	13 col w/10mm space	Blue	3.95	2.37	2.97	2.37
184	17 x 14	14 col w/10mm space	Blue	2.95	1.77	2.28	1.77
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From World War II Underground Group in France Visit Some in U.S. Whom They Helped Save

Members of an underground group that spirited Allied soldiers out of Nazi-occupied France are winding up a visit to the United States, where they met again in the code name "Shelburne" escape network had been throughout France during World War II. The group, which included Allied military men, met in New York City before heading for the country. And, according to Mr. Dumais, the principal member of the group, the group was of its kind that was helped by the Germans and

never suffered the arrest of one of its members. "We kept no lists, we asked no names and we gave no names, except false ones," said Mr. Dumais, a French Canadian who had been assigned by London to organize "Shelburne." Now 71 years old, he entered France in November 1943 and stayed until December 1944. "Make no mistake about it, Duamais was a tough cookie," said one man who knew of his organizational work. Nearly all of those from the underground group now visiting the United States are from the area around Plouha, a small coastal town in the Brittany

region of France. The town is separated from Britain by only about 25 miles of English Channel, but during the war it was overrun by the Germans, who had established a stronghold on a cliff that commanded a sweeping view of the beach and the Channel. One of those here who was extremely active in the escape network is Joseph Mainguy, now a 73-year-old retired seaman. He was responsible for finding a path through the land mines that the Germans had planted between the town and the beach. "We used to put a small piece of white cloth on a stick close to the mines," Mr. Mainguy said through an interpreter. "But we never removed the

mines, because then the Germans would know what we were doing." After leading the Allies to the beach, which Mr. Mainguy said he did "plenty times," he would send a signal with a lamp to a British gunboat that was waiting offshore. Then, operating only on the darkest nights, a rowboat would sneak in for the rescue. One of the chiefs of the operation in Plouha was Francois Kerambrun, a mechanic who was forced to drive his truck for the Germans during the day. But at night he used the truck to transport the escaping military men. Mr. Kerambrun, who is now a stocky, hardy-looking man of 75 with bushy hair and eyebrows and a white mustache, once loaded 19 Allies into his truck. An interpreter tells the story that when someone cautioned him that he was taking a great personal risk by helping so many, Mr. Kerambrun is said to have replied: "Nineteen or one, what's the difference? The sentence will be the same if they catch me."

The group had a picture-taking session with Mayor Beame on Friday and yesterday they marched down Fifth Avenue in the Military Order of the World Wars' annual parade and were honored at an interfaith service at St. Patrick's Cathedral. While many of those they helped have visited them in France, most of the former underground members are

on their first trip to the United States. Their two-week stay, which ends Tuesday, has included visits to Pittsburgh, Detroit and Washington, and is being sponsored and partially paid for by the Air Force Escape and Evasion Society. "We're damned appreciative of what these people did for us at the risk of their lives," said Louis Rabinowitz, head of the Air Force group's New York chapter. Mr. Rabinowitz was shot down over Belgium in June 1944 and wounded in both legs. His escape was aided by an underground group there. "I personally have seen people shot in front of my own eyes," he said. "One doesn't forget these things."

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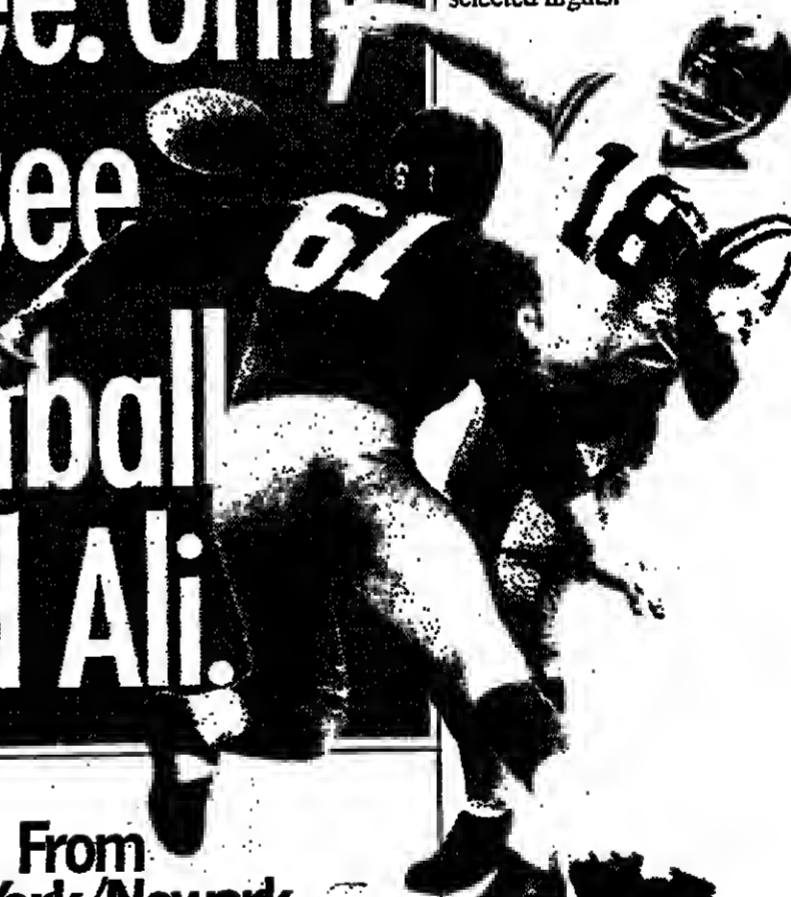
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(K)4:00pm	6:41pm	Nonstop	(N)12 Noon	4:11pm	L.A.
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Moynihan Defends Social Plans as Feasible in Expanded

By MAURICE CARROLL

The money to pay for the social programs he advocates will be produced by the same source that raises revenue for every other major social program except Social Security—growth of the economy—Daniel F. Moynihan said yesterday.

The Democratic-Liberal candidate for United States Senator from New York State characterized as "dopey" the idea that "we would enact social legislation and then just raise taxes."

That suggestion has been a cornerstone of the campaign against him by James L. Buckley, the Conservative-Republican incumbent, but Mr. Moynihan said on the WNBC-TV "Sunday" show and in subsequent interviews yesterday that it just was not so.

In denying that more government spending would, ipso facto, mean higher tax rates, he accused Mr. Buckley of the kind of simplification that was, he said, in the shorthand phraseology of their campaign, the sort of thing done by "radicals of the right."

As he persistently points that charac-

terization at Mr. Buckley, the Senator scoffs at Mr. Moynihan as an impractical "professor" who favors costly, tax-raising Federal programs.

On Saturday, Mr. Buckley had compared Mr. Moynihan's rhetoric to that of Adolf Hitler's propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels.

Yesterday the leaders of Mr. Moynihan's citizens committee, Bess Myerson and Bernard Gifford, issued a statement saying that "by injecting the name of Hitler into a political campaign in New York, Senator Buckley has shown a stunning insensitivity to the meaning of Nazism and the Holocaust."

It was with a professional air that Mr. Moynihan, who is continuing to teach at Harvard as he campaigns, talked of the New York poll that showed him ahead, 50 to 41 with 9 percent undecided, and of the way in which, he said, social spending by the Government had historically been paid for.

Mr. Buckley charges that allocation of the Democratic platform promises would cost a New York family about \$3,000 a year in new taxes.

Mr. Moynihan, though he sounds less optimistic about the likely magnitude of Federal income than in the days before

he won the Democratic primary—when he said studies showed that normal revenue growth could finance national health insurance and welfare reform—insisted yesterday that the growth would be substantial.

Lectures on Polling Given

The test of the next President, he said, would be to insure that the money was allocated wisely. He noted Jimmy Carter's promise to balance the Federal budget by 1980. "There's no law," he said, "that says you can't reallocate what you have to spend."

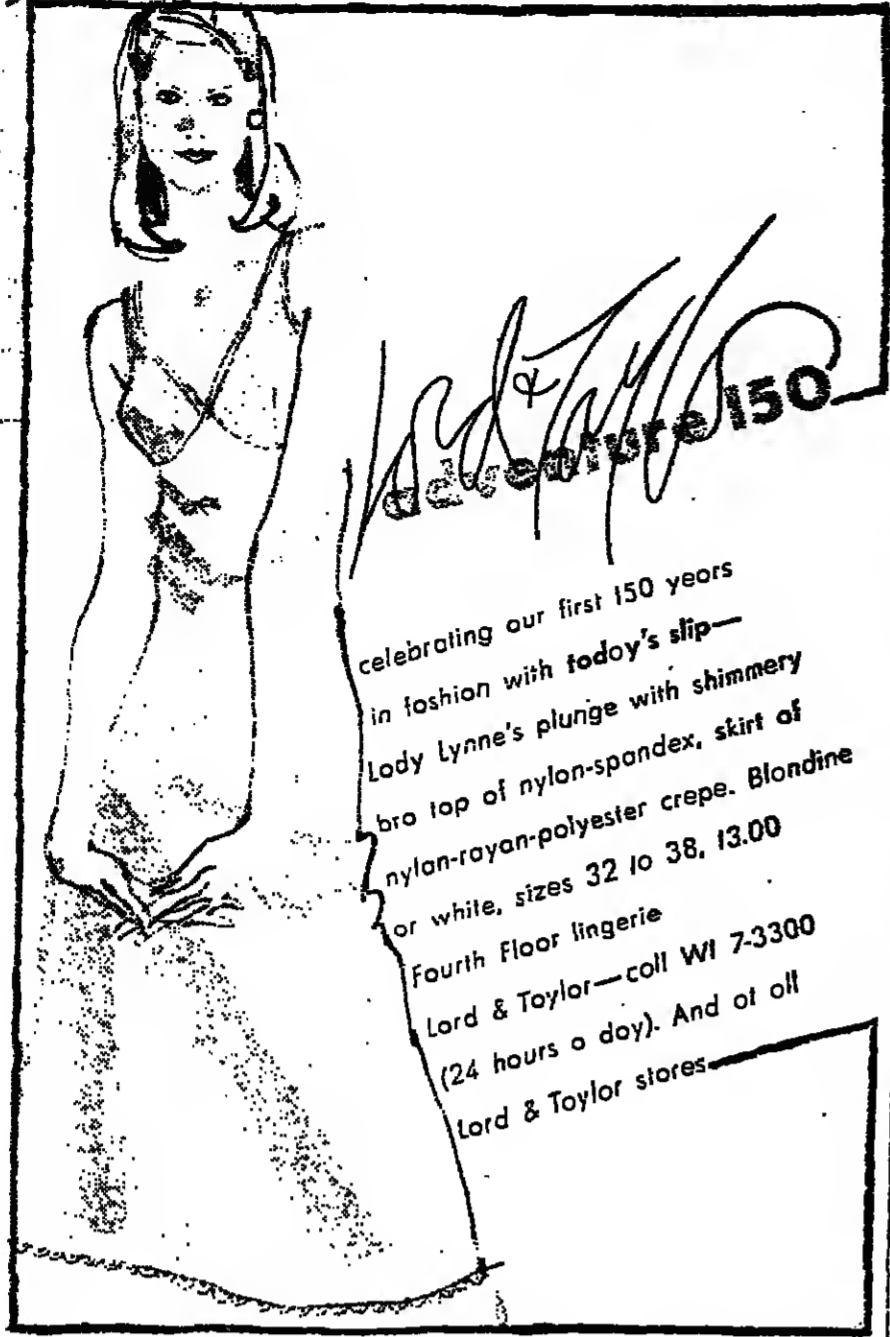
Of the Newsday poll, he gave a series of cheerful lectures. The numbers support his own impressions, he said. "I know what the polls are. I know what the streets feel like."

And then he expounded a bit on how opinion polling had first been successfully tested in Elmire in the 1930's. Momentari-

ly, he was the count not the practicing sociologist of polling, he said. "It is for a less interesting everyone is pretty in the same data."

Mr. Moynihan has, which according to the Richard Dresner, who with 49.7 percent of in the state, Mr. Buckley and 11.3 percent represented the result of 700 New Yorkers Sunday, Mr. Dresner.

Mr. Moynihan, following with a private in State apartment with the Parolmen's House then headed for event, nam and Rockland C a reception for State S kow in Nanuet.



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LEVITT CITES PROGRESS ON ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

State Comptroller Arthur Levitt reported yesterday that New York City had "taken positive steps" to introduce new accounting systems he had ordered in keeping with last year's state law setting up the Municipal Assistance Corporation.

Mr. Levitt made public a report describing nine orders for such systems, aiming to eliminate past techniques that inflated revenue estimates and used other gimmicks.

They include requirements that state and Federal revenues be "both measurable and available" within a budgeted fiscal year, that real estate tax revenues be estimated only when likely to be actually collected, and that operating expenses be identified by specified guidelines and removed from the capital budget that is financed by borrowing.

One accounting effect, the Levitt report said, is to add \$2,168 million in accrued pension liabilities to the city cumulative deficit that had been reported as \$2,582 million as of June 30, 1975. The added sum represents the long-authorized

two-year lagging in city contributions to pension funds, on which there is no plan for a speed-up.

The new report cited preliminary estimates for the 1975-76 deficit as \$574 million and a 1976-77 deficit as \$275 million.

Trial Begins Today in Slaying Of Crime Reporter in Arizona

PHOENIX, Oct. 17 (UPI)—John Adamson, a dog breeder, goes on trial tomorrow for the slaying on June 2 of Don Bolles, a reporter with The Arizona Republic.

A spokesman for the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department said today that Mr. Adamson would wear a bullet-proof vest for the one-block ride from jail to the courthouse, where jury selection will begin.

Mr. Bolles' white sedan exploded as he drove from a hotel parking lot after a man offering information about an alleged land deal failed to show up for a scheduled meeting.

Mr. Bolles, who died 11 days after the blast, had written many articles on organized crime.

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U.S. Urges at Ukrainian Rally That U.S. Foreign Policy Stress 'Freedom for All Captive Nations'

Mr. Buckley and Representative Edward I. Koch spoke to the crowd of several hundred Ukrainian-Americans from the brick walkway atop the stairs behind the New York Public Library. The Senator urged, among other things, adequate funds for Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and the Voice of America. "We must never allow these voices to be stifled," he said, and the crowd applauded.

The Senator's suggestion for curbing nuclear proliferation was in a letter, which he made public, to William Scranton, the American Representative to the United Nations.

Mr. Buckley wrote, "I am convinced that one of the major points that the United States Government should immediately raise with the rulers of Communist China is the necessity for that country to become a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty."

"We must forcefully tell the Communist Chinese rulers that these actions [referred to the recent China thermonuclear explosion] are endangering not only our relations with them but world peace as well."

He said in an accompanying statement that "we are rapidly entering a new phase

of the atomic age—one in which literally dozens of countries, and even well-organized terrorist groups such as the F.L.N., will have the capacity to assemble atomic weapons."

He went on: "The cold reality is that the atomic genie is out of the bottle, and unless we can come up with a new and effective international strategy to contain it, we face a future in which nuclear weapons can find their way into the most irresponsible hands, to be used as weapons of

either intimidation or destruction, with consequences that cannot be foreseen."

As Mr. Buckley hurried from Bryant Park to head toward his Westchester stops, he was questioned briefly on other concerns. What about the Newsday poll that showed him running 50 to 41 percent behind Mr. Moynihan? First, he said, the trend is running in the right direction; second, other polls look different; and third, he cannot not believe that only 9 percent of those polled are undecided, with more than two weeks until the elec-

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Country and City Families: More Alike Than Different

By JUDY KLEMESRUD

A dairy farmer and his family from upstate New York visited the big city over the weekend and were introduced to some things they never get to see back home: backstage at the Metropolitan Opera House, Jewish food, Harlem, and prostitutes on Eighth Avenue.

"Our Jewish friend from Glens Falls told me to be sure and try tacos," said the farmer, James Sloan Jr., 40 years old, of Greenwich, N. Y., population 2,263.

"You're in the wrong group, dear," his wife, Connie, interrupted sweetly. "He said bagels."

The Sloans and their children, Edson, 10 years old and Mary Margaret, 8, were the guests of a Brooklyn lawyer and his family in the concluding half of a program called City-Farm Swap, sponsored by the Agricultural Council of America.

Visited Sloans' Farm

Last year at this time, the city sickers, Ira Drogin, 42, his wife, Janet, 33, and their sons, Laurent, 11, and Peter, 8, drove to the Sloans' 730-acre farm in Washington County about 330 miles north of Albany, and were introduced to some new things, too.

Like square dancing. And a \$22,000 tractor. And a herd of 80 Holstein dairy cows, one of which they milked by hand.

The whole idea of the swap was for the farm and city families to get to

know each other better, with much stress last year put on the farmers' economic woes so the city people wouldn't complain so much at the supermarket. This year, however, the Sloans' visit to the city was social rather than educational.

Concerned About Crime

"We just wanted to have fun," Mrs. Drogin said. "We've really become close friends since last year. We correspond about once every two weeks, we talk on the telephone, and last winter we visited each other in Florida."

The farm family, which grosses about \$90,000 a year in its dairy and cattle-selling operation and nets \$30,000 after expenses, owns a vacation home in Boynton Beach, Fla. The city family, which has an income of about \$60,000 a year, was vacationing in nearby Fort Lauderdale.

The city visit was not accomplished without some reluctance on the farm family's part. James Sloan, a shy, dark-haired man known as "Fisamen" to his wife, had never visited the city before (except for one brief stop-over in Penn Station), "because of all the things you hear about crime."

His wife and children had come to the city last spring to see a performance of the circus in Madison Square Garden, but their enjoyment of the trip was marred by the fact that Mrs. Sloan's wallet was briefly stolen from her purse in Penn Station.

"I felt it being taken," she said, "and I turned around and said to the man

behind me, 'You've got my wallet.' At first he denied it, but then he dropped it and ran."

And that was the reason Mrs. Sloan was not carrying a purse or wallet this weekend as the two families visited the sights around town.

Their tour got under way Friday night, with Mr. Drogin, a native New Yorker, serving as tour guide. The families visited the observation deck of the World Trade Center, which turned out to be the farm children's favorite sight; ate pastries in Little Italy (Mrs. Sloan tried Espresso coffee for the first time and couldn't finish it), rode past homosexual bars in the West Village, and capped the night with a cruise up Eighth Avenue, where prostitutes were plying their trade.

The Eighth Avenue scene was over the heads of the country children, who were told that the women in shorts and high boots and flamboyant wigs were "thirsty ladies who wanted men to buy them a drink."

The city children knew what was going on, though. "Look, there's a pimpmobile," said Laurent Drogin, who at 11 is a regular reader of Playboy. He was referring to a silver Cadillac '71 Dorado, where prostitutes are windows and custom scrollwork on its sides.

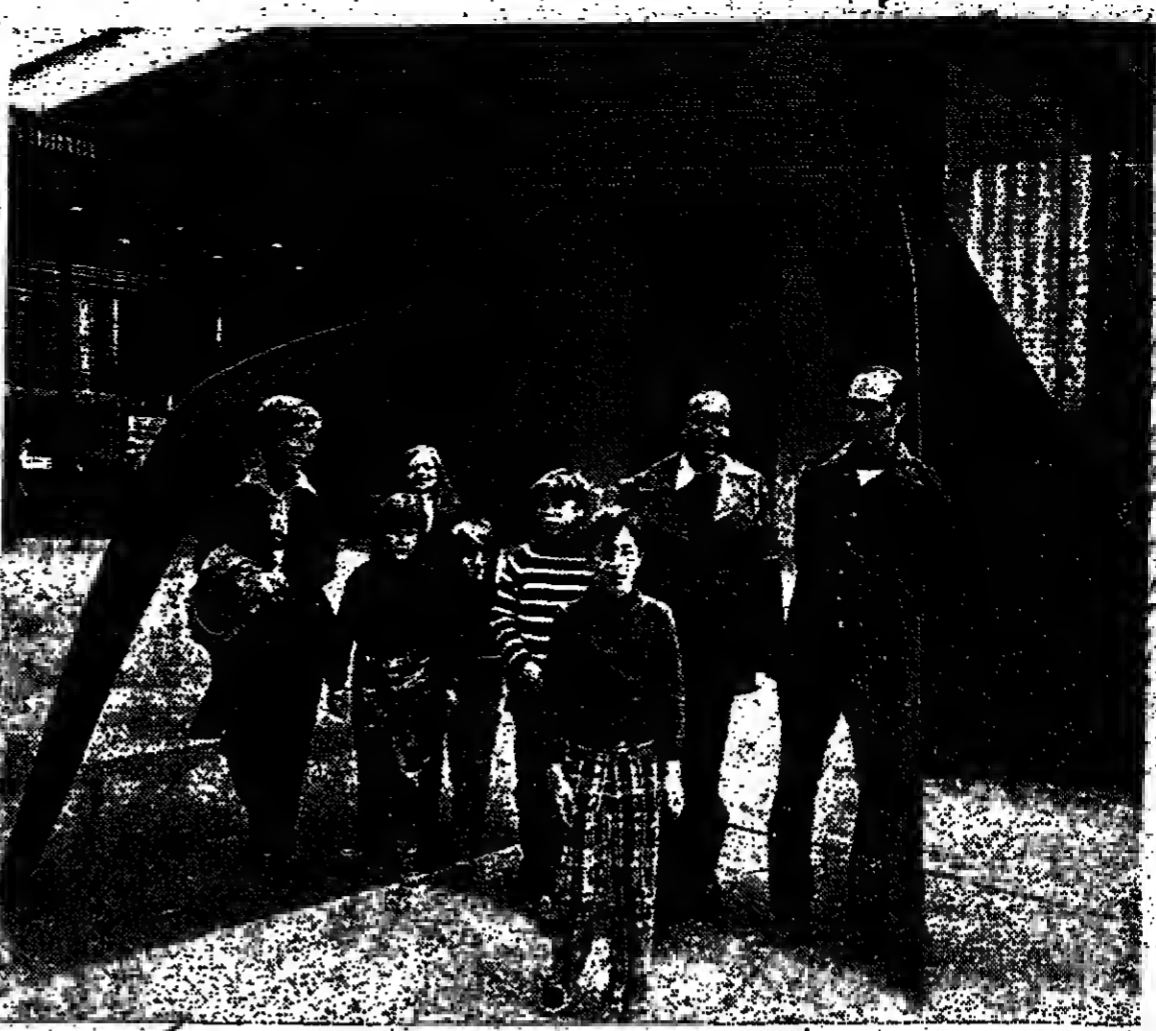
A private backstage tour of the Metropolitan Opera House was one of the highlights of Saturday's tour. It was arranged through Mr. Drogin, whose law firm, Leaf, Kurzman, Denu & Drogin, represents Local 829 of the United Scenic Artists.

The families, led by Clemente D'Alessio, a technical assistant at the Met, visited opera stars' dressing rooms, the prop shop where scenery is constructed, the wardrobe shop where everyone was amazed by a dressmaker's dummy for a very large diva ("I just can't tell you who she is," Mr. D'Alessio said), and the stage itself.

There, Mrs. Drogin indulged in what she called "my fantasy." She slipped on a pair of pink satin toe shoes and struck a pose on stage, against the scenery of "Aida," while her husband took her picture.

Outside the Met, while viewing a graffiti-marred Calder sculpture, Mrs. Sloan surprised the city family when she said that graffiti were rather commonplace in Greenwich (pronounced GREEN-wich), too.

"Somebody got into the horse barn at the county fair last summer and sprayed dirty words all over the walls with black paint," she said, sounding disgusted.



The Calder sculpture in Lincoln Center was one of sights visited by farm and city families. Adults, from left, are Connie Sloan, Janet Drogin, Ira Drogin and James Sloan. From right, are Mary Margaret Sloan, Peter and Laurent Drogin, and Ed



James Sloan, left, and Ira Drogin during a drive through Harlem, which farm family found depressing.

After a trip through Harlem, which seemed to depress the farm family, Mr. Drogin guided the stationwagon to Chinatown. "Now this is what I expected New York to look like," Mr. Sloan said. "Narrow streets and a lot of people."

The families chose Esther Eng's restaurant, at 15 Bell Street, as the place where the Sloans would try their first Chinese food. First, that is, except for some La Choy chop suey that Mrs. Sloan bought once in cars at her local supermarket.

It was a thumbs-up vote for the wonton soup, the butterfly shrimp, and the beef with Chinese vegetables. "It's very good—not nearly as spicy as I thought it would be," said Mr. Sloan, normally a finkicky eater.

And then it was off to Mr. Drogin's indulgence: a 28-foot cabin cruiser called the Eagle I, docked in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn. The farm family

had never been on anything "but a little speedboat" before, Mrs. Sloan said, and seemed excited when Mr. Drogin took them for a spin on the bay.

"This is Ira's mistress," Mrs. Drogin whispered, somewhat irately, during the ride. "I'm always invited to go along whenever he and the boys go fishing, but I don't like to, and I resent all the time he spends on the boat. My mother-in-law says I should be happy that it's a boat and not another woman."

Surprised by Flatbush

The Jewish religion was discussed for the first time when the families relaxed in the Drogins' three-story red frame house on East 23d Street in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, an area that surprised Mr. Sloan because of its beauty and cleanliness.

Laurent Drogin was called upon to use his Hebrew school training and ex-

plain the Succoth holiday to the Sloans, which he did though the Drogins were the holiday.

Until their trip he had eaten Jewish food, but by Sunday afternoon, it was challah, bagels and lox of herring, and knish Schimmel's on Houston Street. The verdict: They liked it, but Mrs. Sloan "too salty."

Food was just one of the differences that the two families encountered throughout the trip. Another was etiquette. The Drogins like ballet, while the Sloans prefer named Blazing square dancing.

Thousands Seek a Pot of Gold, Not at the End of a Rainbow, but Under

By DEE WEDEMEYER

MELROSE, Conn., Oct. 16—Sitting on the hood of her car, Barbara Falconer explained that for her eighth wedding anniversary, her husband had given her a safe. "I always wanted my own safe," she said, and she had good reason. She has found, by her own estimation, about 30,000 coins, many of which she put in a bank but some she stored in shoe boxes.

Mrs. Falconer and her husband, Seth, are coinshooters or treasure hunters, two of a growing number of people who may never seek sunken Spanish galleons but who have discovered that with metal detectors they can find old coins, rings or whatever people have lost, sometimes in their own backyard, sometimes on beaches, school yards or old fairgrounds—wherever people have congregated.

The Falconers traveled 1,100 miles from their home in Dawson, Ill., near Springfield, to participate here this weekend in a treasure hunt, one of as many as 50 such hunts held across the country to promote a competitive element and promote the sport, as many of its devotees consider it. This hunt was the Falconers' 12th this year.

"I'd say coin hunting and treasure hunting are similar to gold fever of 100 years ago," said Mr. Falconer. "I know I'm that way. The more I do the more I want to do."

250,000 Use the Detectors
Ray Smith, president and founder of the National Treasure Hunters League, which has offices in Dallas, estimated that there were 250,000 people using metal detectors for treasure hunting.

According to Kenneth G. White, president of White's Electronics in Sweet Home, Ore., one of more than a dozen manufacturers, the detectors, which at \$59 to \$399, work by sending out an electromagnetic field, which signals when passed over metal.

The Connecticut hunt, held on a 17-acre mowed corn field, was a social



Participants, using metal detectors, at a treasure hunt in Melrose, Conn.

and enterprising occasion. Flea market set up tables. Parents, waiting for the main event, watched as their children hunted on a special field. Metal detector dealers displayed their machines and some of the paraphernalia that has cropped up around the detectors.

At one van, Thomas Bailiff of Hawthorne, N.J., described Central Park in terms that sounded like it was the Klondike of the metropolitan area. "Especially down by Tavern on the Green," he said. "There's a big baseball field. You walk in and your detector sounds off."

Near 11 A.M., Jack Hube, a state prison guard from Enfield, Conn., and president of the Yankee Territory Coinshooters Club, hunt sponsors, got the 224 contestants' attention by firing his .38-caliber revolver into the air.

He explained the rules: There were two fields, one for a morning hunt; the other for afternoon. Eighty pounds of coins worth \$1,630 were buried, plus tokens worth prizes. Pennies on the

second field were stamped YTC so 60 participants could increase their standings from their own pockets. Trophies would be awarded the man and the woman with the most pennies.

The contestants, who paid a \$15 entry fee, lined up along the edges of the field, their detectors buzzed, sounding like a swarm of bees. Mr. Hube fired one shot, and they came out, sweeping the detectors from side to side. As soon as everyone had located a first find, Mr. Hube fired a second shot and the contestants were allowed to dig up their finds and continue hunting.

Mr. Hube, who is 6 feet 3 inches tall, said he was known as Big Jack in treasure hunting circles. He wore a brown leisure suit and a cowboy hat, and moved among the contestants answering questions, helping with a balky machine.

"You've got to go out with a positive attitude," he said. "Some people can go out and have that positive attitude and if there's a piece of silver they will find it. Others will come in with a woe-is-me and they will find nothing, but fliptops all day. That attitude flows right down to the machine."

Fliptops are the tops of cans, which he said are the scourge of the treasure hunter.

Another peevish Mr. Hube is treasure hunters who do not cover up their holes, a practice that has made them unwelcome some places. They have been banned in national parks because valuable relics have disappeared from battlefields.

Hunter of the Year

Among the first to leave the field were the Falconers. They sat on the hood of their automobile, reminisced about other hunts, exchanged addresses and stories about finds. Mrs. Falconer was named Woman Treasure Hunter of the Year by Prospectors Club International, an Indiana-based organization. Mr. Falconer is president of a Springfield club, the Land of Lincoln Coinshooters Association, and said he placed third in a world cham-

ampionship held in Oklahoma.

They wore matching decorated, with patches whose hunts they attend. Falconer wore a diamond her husband found. The Falconers hunt two a week for two or three said they had found 75,000 they started looking for.

The second half of the first gun and all. Fin started the count down. Men first. "I got 8," said got 10," said another. "I got 13." "I was afraid of it," Hube, who was saved by Eugene Paige, a constable from Hummel's Wharf, Pa. There was less discussion on: Barbara Falconer had

Before trophies were exchanged, a process since there were 14 metal detectors, a for detectors, a vinyl case bles a bag for golf clubs feathery skirts, Avon cream a woman's gold-colored was modeled after a metal

After inquiring if the unclaimed tokens, Mr. Hube gun one more time. "All null and void," he said, as Hube unclaimed prizes.

Finally Mrs. Falconer got a two-headed design that let two winged female figures that stated the base was gible. Mr. Paige's trophy, a nickle held by a male figure several birds.

"Dad, pull your trophy said Kathy Paige, as she to er's picture.

The winner of the cake prize. The flea marketeers An ice cream truck pulled cloud of dust. A few trees returned to the fields but n up, and some headed for sets where the next day another hunt.

DE GUSTIBUS

The Problem of Finding a Good Place to Dine in Paris on a Sunday in the F

By CRAIG CLABORNE

PARIS—We were faced with a curious problem on a recent Sunday morning here. In this city, which we've always considered the ultimate place to dine, we found ourselves floundering—Gode Michelin in hand—with no reservations and, therefore, no place to dine.

No place? At least not the places of our ultimate choice.

In thumbing through the guide we discovered it took us, by the way, 25 years to make this discovery: that a vast majority of our favored restaurants are "fermé dimanche." Those that aren't are booked solid at midday. And on this particular morning we had an added burden. We'd promised a friend to take her to a place with a view—flowers, trees, gardens, the works.

As high noon approached, the concierge at our hotel telephoned Le Vert Galant on the Quai des Orfèvres. Plenty of flowers there. Good food, too.

"Complet," the concierge reported. "How about La Grande Cascade or the Pré-Catalan in the Bois de Boulogne?" Pause.

"Complet, complet," he replied. "O.K., we said, we'll settle for a restaurant outside the city and by taxi, train or subway, we'd go there."

"Try the Coq Hardi or the Camellia in Boulogne, it's only minutes away," Pause.

"Fardoo," he says, still holding the phone. "Complet."

Defeated in that quest, we willingly, happily settled for a suddenly remembered favorite, the Prunier Traktir on the Avenue Victor Hugo. First having made reservations for the evening—our friend was determined to dine on Sunday in Paris surrounded by nature—at La Grande Cascade, it is only a trifle less crowded on Sundays after sundown.

Prunier proved to be a joyous and gratifying experience. Of course, everything tastes better in late autumn and early winter in France than at any other season of the year. The oysters arrive and fresh foie gras and the first

game, both feathered and furred varieties.

At Prunier Traktir (there is another Prunier Duphot, same management, at 9 Rue Duphot) we absolutely gloried in two regional specialties that are rarely found on American menus: fresh cépes, those meaty, fine-textured, beige-colored wild mushrooms; and a crevettes bouquet, the small, delicately seasoned shrimp served cold in the shell.

The shrimp were simply excellent. The cépes, quartered and sautéed quickly with garlic in hot oil and sprinkled with parsley, were, to our appetite, transcending. A simple dish of quail cooked in a cocotte with vine leaves and grapes was admirable; the sole meunière (for some reason we find at least one fish or seafood dish as a main course at Prunier's irresistible) in all respects first-rate. And with it all, a fine bottle of chilled poultry fuisse.

The cost of main dishes at Prunier Traktir ranges from about \$6 for fillets of whiting nigoise to about \$12 for the quail. The restaurant is closed on Mon-

day, and it is at 16 Avenue Victor Hugo.

La Grande Cascade, midday or after dark, remains one of the most elegant and rocco—restaurants in France, with its chandeliers and candelabras and flowers both inside the dining room and outside on the spectacular terrace. Once more we reveled in a seasonal specialty, fresh duck liver, sautéed in a pan with shallots and deglazed with a touch of wine vinegar.

It made a dazzling and unusual first course, as it was served piping hot with sprinkled parsley on a bed of chilled and crisp fresh chicory greens with that delightful trace of natural bitterness. A hisque of homard, with its small cubes of lobster and crisp croutons sautéed in butter swimming in a somewhat thick, cardinal-colored, rich and creamy soup, was a delight.

A tourmedes of beef, cooked in butter and served with the classically made game sauce known as St. Hubert was praiseworthy, too, particularly with that garnish of fresh foie gras.

Less conventional was a breast and liver of duck enveloped in a puff pastry shell and served with a sauce containing fresh green peppers, truffles and a julienne of mushrooms. The desserts consisted of various ices and sherbets, the wices a bottle of chablis and a bottle of moulin-à-vent.

The cost of main dishes at La Grande Cascade range in cost from about \$6 for a trout au bleu to \$18 for roast partridge. We were told that during the late autumn and winter months, the restaurant will be open for week-end dining only.

We may not be able to recount the pleasure of dining at the Pré-Catalan in the Bois de Boulogne on a Sunday, but we can state that we had one of the finest midday meals of our stay in Paris on a Thursday. Here, too, is a half-century-old and palatial restaurant in the grand style and the meal was memorable.

We dined sumptuously and well on a first course of a scrupulously made scallop mousse prepared in individual

molds with a single plump of its coral on a bed of spiced tridge with figs was a c and our partners murmured praval over eggs or fleurette; the eggs served in the shell caviar; plus a splendid dish of lamb with a fresh tarrag

This restaurant is owned by Le Notre, one of the greatest in French gastronomy of this though the ill-supervised (bearing his name in New Y a disaster). There is a single oote at the Pré-Catalan at the The main dining room for ca taurant dining is just across from a "public" dining salot engaged for conventions and

The noise level in the "oths can be disquieting and distract Le Notre advised us that it was sary to have rooms for spec tations to help him moderate of dining in the casual dimn The cuisine is, indeed, of a hig The cost of main courses is abou \$7 for preserved duck to about the lamb noisettes.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

'dled Joy' Marks Torah Day

By IRVING SPIEGEL

celebrated Simhat Torah, a joyous event in the Hebrew calendar, which is celebrated on the eighth day of the month of Tishrei. It is a time when Jews celebrate the end of the year's Torah readings. In such neighborhoods as Borough Park, Flatbush and East Flatbush, Orthodox Jews filled synagogues for the holiday and danced and sang into the early morning hours.

Stressing the Torah's meaning, Rabbi Walter S. Wurzbarger, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, told his Orthodox rabbinic body that "the constant repetition of this ancient truth makes us aware of its eternal values and its indestructibility."

Dr. Thomas Rigney Weds Marian Picard Thompson

Marian Picard Thompson of Montrose, N.Y., and Peru, Vt., widow of Kenneth R. Thompson, an admiralty lawyer, was married yesterday afternoon to Dr. Thomas Gerald Rigney of Beacon, N.Y., and Albany. He is director of regional health services for the state Department of Correctional Services.

The Rev. Robert Dorer performed the ceremony at the Cortlandtown Reformed Church in Montrose.

Mrs. Rigney is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Picard of Elizabeth and Pine Beach, N.J., and the mother of Mrs. Peter Spikes Godfrey of Marblehead, Mass., Mrs. Andrew A. Dominick of Gloucester, Mass., and Kenneth R. Thompson 2d of Topsham, Me.

Dr. Rigney, son of Mrs. F. Gerald Rigney of Somers, N.Y., and the late Mr. Rigney, is the father of Thomas Glenn Rigney and Alison Jo Rigney of Tenafly, N.J. His previous marriage ended in divorce. His father was the New York Telephone Company's public branch exchange engineer for southern Manhattan.

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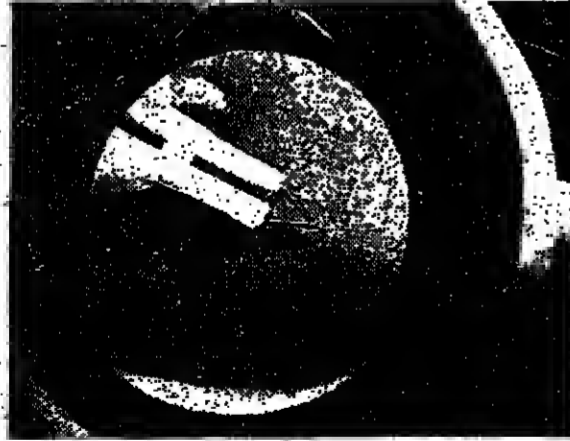
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NOTICE OF INTENTION—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY give notice of our intention to form a mutual insurance corporation under the provisions of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, and in that connection give notice of the following:

- The name of the proposed corporation is to be "GROUP COUNCIL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY."
- The kinds of insurance and reinsurance business to be transacted by it are: "Personal injury liability insurance" as defined in paragraph "13" of Section 49 of said Insurance Law, "Property damage liability insurance" as defined in paragraph "14" of said Section 49.
- The names and respective residence addresses of the proposed incorporators are:

The location of the principal office of the corporation in the State shall be 230 West 41st Street, New York, New York 10036.

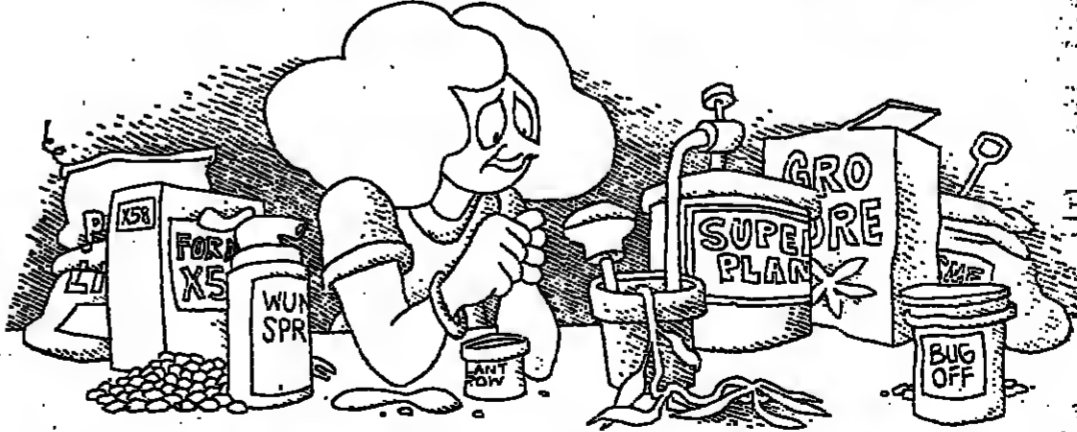
Due notice of all of which is hereby given.

Dated: October 5, 1976

Martin Gold, M.D.
Frank H. Rapoport, C.P.A.
Abraham J. Gevirtz, M.D.
Hyman Katz, M.D.
Max Stein, M.D.
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Bridge: Distribution Assumption Can Be Helpful, If Correct

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Every expert declarer knows in theory that if only one distribution of the opposing cards will permit the contract to succeed, that distribution should be assumed. But in practice this is not so easy. If the distribution is an unlikely one the declarer may not think of it in the heat of battle, and if he does he may not exert himself to play for a long shot.

With this clue in mind, the reader who likes to test his skill in dummy play should cover the East-West hands shown in the diagram and plan the play in five diamonds. West, who has bid clubs and hearts, leads the heart king followed by the club king. East has raised hearts enthusiastically and eventually doubled five diamonds.

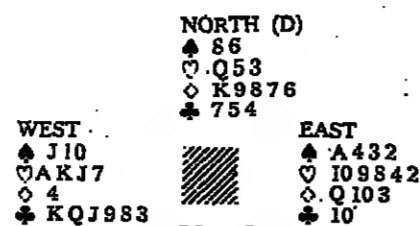
A famous player failed this difficult test when the deal was played recently at the Harmonic Club in New York City. It occurred during the popular annual game in which experts play against members under the guidance of Edward Pinner. The winners were Robert and Anne Mayer of Scarsdale, N. Y., followed by Mort Kenner and Henry Brandt of New York and Earl Morse and Rudy Mulsam of New York. The expert winners were two famous veterans, Lee Hazen and Ed Loewenthal.

East Finds Hearts

South might have sold out to two clubs, fearing that the opponents had an undiscovered heart fit. However, he reopened with two diamonds, and East was able to find hearts. Four hearts would have failed by one trick, since the deceiver can take a trick in each suit by playing spades quickly, but North persevered to five diamonds, which East doubled.

The contract would have been hopeless if West had led the club king, but the actual lead of the heart king followed by the club king left an interesting position. South was now in a position to make the contract, since the gods had placed the East-West cards in the only fashion that would help them.

South had to assume in the first instance that the spade ace was on his right and that the clubs were divided six-one. With any other distribution, the defense would have no trouble in taking at least three tricks. For the con-



North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♦	2♣
Pass	Pass	2♦	2♥
3♣	4♣	Pass	Pass
5♦	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart king.

tract to have a chance, West had to be cotryless.

Experiment will show that there is no way to divide the spades five-one that offers any hope. The declarer must be able to make use of the spade suit to get rid of losers from the dummy, and should have prayed for a doubleton J-10 of spades on his left.

On this reasoning, the declarer has now built up a hypothetical West hand that happens also to be a factual picture. Clinging to this faint possibility he should therefore lead to the diamond king in dummy and finesse the diamond jack. If West has two spades, four hearts and six clubs, he must have a singleton diamond, not a doubleton.

After drawing trumps, the declarer then leads a trump honor and is rewarded. By pinning the J-10 with his honors he makes four spade tricks, and discards two club losers and one heart loser from the dummy. He would still have had one trump in his hand to deal with dummy's last heart.

If South had found this play East would have had reason to complain about the opening lead. But the declarer failed, and North firmly pointed out the unfortunate failure to take advantage of a distributional gift from the gods.

New Ads for Ford Show Man in Street Expressing Doubt About

By JOSEPHY LELYVELD

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The latest television commercials for President Ford make heavy use of man-in-the-street interviews—in the streets of Atlanta, especially—in order to underscore the doubts that voters most often voice about Jimmy Carter.

Two of three new Ford commercials that started running in 60-second versions on network television over the weekend follow exactly the same format: They start off with a single voter saying something positive about the President, then cut immediately to a lineup of voters—six in one case, eight in the other—all expressing doubts about Mr. Carter's stands or misgivings about his qualifications for the Presidency.

In each case, the Atlanta voters are saved for maximum impact at the end. One commercial ends with an Atlanta voter talking about promises that she said the former Governor failed to keep and the increases that occurred in the state's payroll under his administration.

Then an attractive young woman appears and declares in a lilting accent: "When I tell people here in Georgia that

I'm going to vote for Ford, they don't understand my reasons why. It would be good to have a President from Georgia—but not Carter."

In the other Ford commercial that uses Atlanta voters, there is nothing like the young woman's tacit acknowledgement that her view might not be representative of feelings in Georgia. One Atlanta voter describes Mr. Carter as "just average, an average run-of-the-mill Governor." The next three wonder aloud whether he ever did anything.

"Well, I've tried—and all my friends—to remember what he did as Governor of Georgia," the last of these voters draws, "and nobody really knows."

Used to Describe Both Men
In the third of the commercials that uses voter interviews, there is a little more emphasis on Mr. Ford's merits before voters start voicing their skepticism about his opponent. None of the comments about the President could be classed as astute. One voter says he's "not erratic," another says he's "stable" and a third asserts, "I don't think he's going to make any big mistakes."

These comments establish a contrast for the comments about Mr. Carter, who is described as ambiguous, contradictory

and, in three comments that, by dint of skillful editing, follow immediately upon one another, as "wishy-washy."

On the basis of interviewing in a number of communities around the country, it can be stated that "wishy-washy" is, in fact, one of the most commonly used terms in the lexicon of voters this fall, but it is widely used to describe both candidates, in seemingly equal proportions.

According to a Ford campaign official, the voter interviews were culled from about 300 taken in six cities by a film crew directed by Douglas Bailey, a partner in Deardourff, Bailey & Eyre, the firm of political consultants that has taken charge of the Ford advertising campaign. The voters always knew that the crew was working for the Ford campaign, the official said.

The new Ford commercials are the first ones used on behalf of the President this fall that do not actually show him speaking, but they are not the first to make use of ordinary citizens. Mr. Ford has been shown conversing informally in the Oval Office with schoolchildren and senior citizens who, the viewer is apparently supposed to assume, just dropped in to pay him a visit.

In other commercial his shirtsleeves, with talking to workers on a farm, wearing a leaning on a thrasher farmers. The farm being shown in agriculture on the networks.

The latest Ford commercial that the media war be dates is likely to be in its final two weeks. It has other man-in-the-street ready prepared for the this week an advertiser in 400 small-town news country showing a copy with a President Ford of Playboy with a you entirely disrobing.

"One good way to do the advertising copy as the two magazines. The Ford campaign was asked hoped there that the down and actually read brated Playboy interviews where that ad replied, "they don't get

JOBS HELD TOP PRIORITY BY COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Full employment should be the nation's first priority, the National Council of Churches told President Ford and Jimmy Carter in an "open letter" today.

The 252-member governing board that sets policy for the interfaith organization said that nuclear energy policy ranked second on its list, and that the need for a redefinition of American foreign policy goals came third.

A major injustice in our country is the human cost of a continued high rate of unemployment," the board told the Presidential candidates. It expressed particular concern about the effect of unemployment on young people.

The government, "if necessary," should develop employment opportunities for persons who cannot find work in the

private sector, and the President "should also be required by statute to propose national budgets that move the economy toward full employment and keep it there," the board said.

"Our position," the board said, "is rooted in the Christian conviction that one's sense of identity and worth are closely related to the feeling of contributing creatively and responsibly to meet the needs of society."

Write-in Vote Used as an Example

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Oct. 17—Former United States Senator Margaret Chase Smith said here yesterday that she advocated the idea of write-in campaigns for President and Vice President. Mrs. Smith, who was the first woman to be elected to the United States Senate and who held the seat for Maine for 24 years until her defeat in 1972, said she had cast an absentee ballot for a conservative Republican president and a liberal Republican Vice President. She did not suggest names of candidates but said she was "practicing what I am preaching."

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At Ease in Zion

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT
Saul Bellow, 182 pages.

ally keeps looking for "To Jerusalem and Account" is a unifying, the last analysis, at least one telling note the collision between intellectual from Chib's most precarious Bellow is, above all, and it cannot be that gathering impressions writes when he spent last year. Sure, Bellow wants to make point. Yet it is difficult in the writer of personal portraits, and talk, talk, talk, first nonfiction work as ever published.

h Subtleties and analysis: Mr. Bellow's simple-minded "Middle East's" geography and a good many ways as well, and he subtly concerning the historical status (who may very well selves, according to tent of the problem "to Israel's so-called Western imperialism curse on the Middle East, citing the hour, may have been the very ideas that Vest in the role of

s searching for some live on all the talk one keeps running up. For instance, early Bellow observes intelligent discussion [of try issues] hasn't all... What is still I in all civilized dis- sial of civilized discus- sion Mr. Bellow's irony, vilified discussion" his tely constitutes? Per- sists it. The discussion, and he seems to seriously.

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y Adrienne Rich (Norton,
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arison (Lewright, \$7.95).
ghts on William James,
nclair Lewis, Charles de

surfaces" he fears will be perpetuated by political pressures. Certainly Mr. Bellow's own esthetic sense seems to be a victim of political preoccupations as he digs deeper and deeper into conflicting theories on the Middle East's past and future. But if he is aware of this loss in the very form his discussion takes, he never bothers to acknowledge it.

Conflicting Impressions
So finally one must assume that there is no ultimate key or perspective to Mr. Bellow's understanding of Israel. Overwhelmed by the pressure of the existence there, finally stumped by the complexity of the issues, he cannot "come to clarity," as one of his professors used to say. Instead he makes of himself a tabula rasa on which to record his conflicting impressions. And early in "To Jerusalem and Back," in what is perhaps the most eloquent passage in the book, he confesses his bewilderment.

"As an American, I can decide on any given day whether or not I wish to think of [the world's] abominations. I need not consider them. I can simply



Saul Bellow

refuse to open the morning paper. In Israel, one has no such choice. There the violent total is added up every day. And nothing can be omitted. . . . Israelis must, in fact, bear in mind four thousand years of Jewish history. The world has been thrown into their arms and they are required to perform an incredible balancing act. Another way of putting it: no people has to work so hard on so many levels as this one. In less than thirty years the Israelis have produced a modern country—door knobs and hinges, plumbing fixtures, electrical supplies, chamber music, airplanes, teacups. It is both a garrison state and a cultivated society, both Spartan and Athenian. It tries to do everything, to understand everything, to make provision for everything. All resources, all faculties are strained. Unremitting thought about the world situation parallels the defense effort. These people are actively, heroically involved in universal history. I don't see how they can bear it."
That is as close as Mr. Bellow comes to expressing a unifying vision of Israel. Moving though it may be, it appears too early in the book to sustain one's interest in the endless discussion that follows.

Gaulle, Mohandas K. Gandhi, Adlai E. Stevenson, John F. Kennedy and others.
The Adventures of Conan Doyle: The Life of the Creator of Sherlock Holmes (Norton, \$8.95).
The Bolsheviks Come to Power: The Revolution of 1917 in Petrograd, by Alexander Rabinowitch (Norton, \$19.95).
The Challenge of the American Revolution, by Edmund S. Morgan (Norton, \$10.95).
Historical views.
The Encyclopedia of Comic Book Heroes, Vol. 2: Wonder Women, by Michael L. Fleisher (Doubleday, \$14.95).
Collier paperback, \$7.95.
The Golden Years of Broadcasting: A Celebration of the First 50 Years of Radio and TV on ABC, by Robert Campbell, with a foreword of Bob Hope (Scribner's, \$16.95, after Dec. 31, \$20).
The Tudor Age, by A. F. Scott, preface by Sir John W. Elliott, (Crowell, \$10.95).
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Yoshimura Trial to Open Today; Miss Hearst Is an Issue in Case

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—Wendy Yoshimura, an underground companion of Patricia Hearst, goes on trial tomorrow on weapons charges, going back to 1972, that are unrelated to the Hearst case, but her attorney plans to make Miss Hearst an issue in the trial.
Miss Yoshimura and Miss Hearst met in 1974 while both were fugitives. They were captured together in San Francisco in September 1975. Miss Hearst, convicted on Federal bank robbery charges, is serving a seven-year prison sentence.
James Larson, Miss Yoshimura's attorney, said that he would try to delay jury selection while he argued that possible testimony by Miss Hearst would be irrelevant to charges arising from an incident in 1972, more than two years before Miss Hearst's alleged kidnapping by the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army.
Miss Yoshimura is charged with possession of explosives and a machine gun with intent to injure persons and destroy property. Conviction could bring five years to life in prison.

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Old Game of Politics

It's an old if disreputable custom for officials who are running for elective office to take whatever action they can to please real or fancied blocs of voters just before Election Day—and incumbent Presidents are, unfortunately, no exception to the rule. It is difficult to believe, despite the denials, that President Ford was not acting according to this ancient and ugly tradition in taking two steps last week obviously timed for maximum political effect.

One, in the field of domestic policy, involved an increase in price-support loans for wheat, corn and other feed-grains. Agriculture Department experts had only recently expressed the view that there was no need for revising the rates upward; "no economic justification," said one.

However, Governor Carter—making his own appeal for the farm vote—had also just recently (in fact, the previous day) favored such an increase; so what else could the other Presidential candidate do? The merits of the situation were, of course, entirely secondary. Accordingly, the price support loans were raised, and presumably the grain farmers will now vote for Mr. Ford—who delivered—as against Governor Carter, who merely promised.

Such maneuvers on the domestic front, reprehensible though they may be, are commonplace and none too serious. But it's another thing altogether when the

suspicion arises that decisions may be made on this basis in the field of foreign affairs. And that, unfortunately, is exactly what President Ford's announcement of his approval of huge arms sales and deliveries to Israel looks like. Quite apart from the merits of a deal involving these particular kinds of sophisticated arms, the timing of this long-delayed announcement could only be keyed to the fact that Election Day is Nov. 2.

Negotiations have been going on with the Israeli Government for more than a year; a reasonable case can indeed be made that these weapons are needed to maintain the technical superiority of Israeli arms and to give that country "a margin of safety" over her Arab neighbors. But the case is not all that clear that the arms deal may not represent an overbalancing of Israeli strength, thus exacerbating the tensions of the area and only stimulating the Arab states to further arms demands and purchases of their own.

The question is so technical and so delicate that it ought to be removed as far from an American political campaign as possible, so that whatever the Presidential decision might have been, it could not have been ascribed to Presidential politics. Yet, by making his decision when he made it, President Ford has only thrown the objective validity of his decision in doubt. It involves a very great loss of public confidence for a very dubious political gain.

Schlesinger on China

The debate in the United States about how best to advance the normalization of relations with China has been stilled momentarily by the dramatic political events and uncertainties over the succession to Chairman Mao. But the debate undoubtedly will revive. When it does, significant weight will have to be given to the testimony of former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger on his recent visit to China and talks with its present leaders.

Other visitors, who in this connection have asked about the future of Taiwan, have frequently been told that the United States, to obtain full diplomatic relations with Peking, must break relations with Taipei, terminate its security treaty, and remove its troops from the island. Mr. Schlesinger never raised the question; it came up only once—not in his talks with Premier Hua Kuo-feng—and was dropped quickly.

What the Chinese did want to talk about was the Soviet threat. Mr. Schlesinger's conclusion was that "the question of Taiwan is lower on the Chinese priority list than the question of . . . the strength and posture of the United States with regard to the Soviet Union . . . If the United States seems firm in its policies toward the Soviet Union, that is of far greater benefit to China than the issue of Taiwan."

There is no evidence that the questions of Taiwan and its relations with the United States have played a central role in the Maoist succession. Events have disproved the argument that unless the United States abandons the people of Taiwan, and quickly, establishes diplomatic relations with Peking, the radical left will take over China. The moderates, so far, seem in control.

This does not mean that progress toward normalization of relations with Peking should be halted or that the future of Taiwan can be left out of the discussions. The point of these reports is merely that there is time to proceed in an orderly fashion to negotiate arrangements that assure the security of 14 million Taiwanese.

Delay in South Africa

At a time when a volatile situation calls for steady progress in dismantling racial barriers, South Africa's white rulers are still only inching forward on some fronts and digging in or backtracking on others. Prime Minister John Vorster and his colleagues still act as though they believe the drive for racial equality and majority rule can somehow be halted at the Rhodesian border.

With fanfare three weeks ago, the Pretoria Government announced the abandonment of segregation in sports, sanctioning multiracial competition at all levels and racially mixed teams for international contests. Now eight white rugby players who joined 22 blacks for a club match in a black township near Port Elizabeth are threatened with suspension and prosecution. White and black players, it seems, cannot play together on the same teams except in international competition.

On the same day that the rugby players were threatened, two of South Africa's best-known black actors were arrested in the Transkei—the black "homeland" scheduled to achieve "independence" from South Africa Oct. 26—after they had performed in "Sizwe Bansi Is Dead," the anti-apartheid play that won them Broadway awards last year. This was only the latest in a series of repressive acts against blacks by the black Transkei Government—actions that parallel those of the parent white regime in Pretoria.

The most ominous recent development in South Africa, however, was Prime Minister Vorster's flat rejection of a demand by seven black "homeland" leaders for a multiracial conference to discuss a new Constitution giving the black majority legal rights in the Republic. Mr. Vorster said there was "no merit at all" in the proposal advanced by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwa-Zulu after four months of rioting by nonwhites which has taken 340 lives, injured 2,000 and resulted in hundreds of arrests.

Mr. Vorster also rejected the demand of the chiefs for the release of more than 300 black leaders detained without trial. The Prime Minister's intransigence provoked Chief Buthelezi to make public a statement he had read to Mr. Vorster, warning that unless progress could be made toward black-white accommodation, "more and more of our people will feel that violence is the only alternative left to the black people of South Africa."

If Pretoria would change direction—away from an obviously bankrupt "separate development" policy and

toward an integrated society—it would have a legitimate claim for time to work for a solution to an extremely complex problem. But even its efforts in assisting solutions for Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) cannot help South Africa unless it recognizes, as Cniet Buthelezi says, that present black unrest is "nothing more than a mass rejection of apartheid and white privilege."

Developing Self-Help

The Nobel Prize-winning economist Wassily Leontief has a message of hope for the world's poor countries—along with a pointed challenge. His forecast is that with the proper political self-discipline and economic effort, they may be able to reduce by 50 percent the income gap that separates them from the developed countries by the year 2000. This is the conclusion of a study for the United Nations made by an international team of economists under Mr. Leontief's leadership.

Increased trade and aid from the developed countries, including open markets for low-wage manufactures and stable prices for raw materials and agricultural commodities, will also be necessary to attain these goals. But investment from abroad, while important, is "secondary" to the effort the developing countries will have to make for themselves. The poor countries, to make these projections come true, will have to re-invest a staggering 30 to 40 percent of their gross product.

Rejecting the original Club of Rome thesis as to "the limits of growth," the report warns that "the principal limits to sustained economic growth and accelerated development are political, social and institutional in character rather than physical."

The conclusion is quite different from what the developing countries have been pressing in the United Nations. It is not the gift of a "new economic order" or "reparations" from rich to poor that will solve the knotty problems of development. The key is what the poor countries do for themselves.

This can be seen clearly in the most pressing problem confronting the poor nations: feeding their growing populations. Large areas of unexploited arable land must be tilled; productivity must be doubled and trebled. The task is technically feasible, the Leontief report states. The question is whether the developing countries can take "drastic measures of public policy" and bring about the "social and institutional changes" at home essential to the agricultural growth upon which all other development must be based.

Reviving the Urban Park

The master plan for Central Park, with which varying Parks Administrations in the past five years have played lost and found, if not fast and loose, has disappeared completely with the city's fiscal crisis. Its primary purpose was rehabilitation; and some of its key projects surface occasionally as the present administration seeks state and Federal funds for urgent spot repairs.

Now a group of the private organizations that serve as watchdogs of Central Park have initiated a "Second Century Fund" which hopes to raise \$2 million for park use. The aim is a coordinated preservation effort, with emphasis on basic landscaping and erosion control.

A walk anywhere in Central Park reveals how desperately this work is needed. But what is equally necessary is a change in public attitude; the use and purpose of urban parks is increasingly misunderstood. They are no longer perceived as they were designed—as sensitive and skillful works of landscape art intended as places of repose and relief from congested cities. Parks face a double dilemma today: They are either the victim of promotions and encroachments, as in Central Park, or they have been taken over by drug users, society's dropouts and disruptive forces, with the result that many small local parks are almost unusable by the community.

The destruction involved in both kinds of abuse is eroding more than grass; it is also eroding one of the city's most valuable resources. Refreshment of the spirit through the pleasures of the senses that planners like Frederick Law Olmsted had in mind—the idea of the park as a great democratic work of art and place of quietude—is lost with the landscaping.

The public park is a significant social and environmental amenity. It is endangered now on every level, and needs help from every source.

Letters to the Editor

Missile X: Lexicon of Horrors' New Entry

To the Editor:
The development of "Missile X" signals the approach of an era in the nuclear age for which previous safeguards may no longer apply. Until now, counterforce and massive retaliation strategies have constituted the basic deterrent against nuclear attack. But the addition of "limited nuclear war" to our lexicon of horrors takes the use of atomic weapons from the realm of the unthinkable to the realm of the "manageable."

Military professionals, who are charged with the contemplation of warfare can be expected to calculate counterforce efficacy. Evaluation of their proposals in societal terms is a policy problem, and the momentum of counterforce weapons development demonstrates the inadequacy of policy. If the Administration has decided that limited nuclear war is a reasonable strategic concept, that decision must be made explicit and debated. If such a decision has not been made, the progress of Missile X bespeaks a woeful lack of control over Pentagon technocrats.

It is pointless to argue the merits of SALT and Vladivostok if weaponry is being developed that will make those incomplete agreements obsolete. Strategic weapons systems that bypass satellite surveillance would render SALT II agreements useless, since unrestricted on-site inspection is not likely. Under the counterforce doctrine, every weapons system capable

Of Day Care And Human

To the Editor:
Your Oct. 7 news of the state audit of day care centers is an excellent example of the connection of this article with the audit itself as a highly qualified to one must formulate care. It is our ass of that day-care centers more than custodial care and people with variety. Especially at this time, have already increased propose to eliminate in shortchange the rowing the meaning.

Recent neglect of such conventional pillars of national defense as the surface navy will have to be remedied if American military might, short of all-out nuclear war, is to be credible. Yet the overhaul of the fleet cannot be accomplished in the same budgets as a total re-alignment of our strategic forces. The choice on Missile X is not simply a matter of billions of dollars spent over a few years. Nor is it only a matter of destabilizing the nuclear stalemate and thus increasing the danger of a pre-emptive strike. It requires a national decision on whether it is possible or desirable to consider nuclear war in the same class as conventional war. It involves a deliberate abnegation of the unthinkability of atomic attack. If that choice is not now clear to the administration and the people, it must be made clear before the momentum of Missile X and other counterforce weaponry moves us into a world for which we are not prepared. Bargaining chips, after all, are policy tools for which expenditures must not outpace the purpose of the bargain.

RICHARD A. HARRISON
Dept. of History, Princeton University
Princeton, N. J., Oct. 11, 1976

In other words, the wedding party should have won approximately 60 percent of \$60, or \$36.

Well, I've got good news for politicians, bad news for lottery players. Our "net" for the evening was \$4. Two \$2 winners out of sixty tickets. Marvelous, indeed.

LIVINGSTON MILLER
New York, Oct. 12, 1976

Oil and Democracy

To the Editor:
Ever since the real threat of destitution first confronted the major oil companies, they have been directing a steady and somewhat inconsistent barrage of propaganda at the American people. Notwithstanding their claims that the extraction, refinement, transportation and marketing of petroleum products are as highly competitive as in any comparable industry, they have threatened us that should we, God forbid, invoke antitrust laws to break up the larger companies, it will be we who will pay for it "through the oase."

By analogy, the assumption may be drawn that as a democracy is a much more expensive and cumbersome political system to maintain than, say, an absolute dictatorship, our pocketbooks must inevitably shift our preferences from the former to the latter so that we may realize the inherent savings. Luckily, most Americans will perceive the long-term cost of such an economy. Why not so also of unrestricted (or underrestricted) quasi monopolies in the private sector?

WILLIAM H. WOOD 3d
New Haven, Sept. 30, 1976

The Wedding Present

To the Editor:
Recently I hit upon a marvelous wedding present: a New York State lottery ticket for each person at the bridal dinner. If a guest won, the proceeds were to be split 50-50 with the bride and groom.

On this occasion, the wedding party numbered sixty, statistically a rather large sample considering that the national sample for a typical opinion poll runs 400 or so. Thus I was interested to see how close our collective winnings would be to the stated 60 percent long-run return of the lottery.

To Streamline City Health Care

To the Editor:
Your Oct. 5 editorial on the North Central Bronx Hospital, controversy correctly reflects the chaotic condition of health services administration in the city.

It is ironic that such a situation still plagues the city when you consider that the enabling state legislation which established the Health and Hospitals Corporation as of July 1970, has as one of its goals, "to eliminate as soon as economically feasible the myriad of bureaucratic, complex and deleterious constraints and restrictions which have plagued municipal hospitals and seriously hampered the delivery of health care and treatment." Whether it ever will achieve that goal depends upon the capability of the state, city and corporate leadership to work together in these times of fiscal crisis as co-partners rather than adversaries.

Perhaps, the new Health System Agency can come up with some sound proposals for streamlining the city's health care system which will be acceptable to the Federal Government, the state, the city, the voluntary and proprietary sector, the unions and the health care consumers throughout the city.

One hopes they will speak to the problem of duality of health care in the city. Even with Medicare and Medicaid, there still exists two levels of health care in the city, one for the poor and one for everyone else.

It is ludicrous and somewhat naive to bear health care officials in the city preach the need for a single level of care for all city residents that is high quality, dignified and comprehensive, while the city encourages duality of care under its own roof at considerable expense to the taxpayer. The city appropriates over \$100 million in health care premiums annually to private health insurance carriers to provide coverage for its employees, retirees and their families while over \$1 billion is spent to operate its sixteen municipal hospitals and other health care facilities. When they need health care, less than 25 percent use corporate health care facilities. In other words, the city spends over \$100 million so that 75 percent of its employees, retirees and their families can use voluntary and proprietary health care facilities.

The city should explore the feasibility of providing its own comprehensive health care to its employees, retirees and their families through the use of corporate facilities. Such a self-insured program would eliminate duality of care over which it has direct control, and it might provide considerable cost savings for the city to meet its other financial obligations.

WILLIAM C. HOWE
Pearl River, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1976

The writer is the former senior vice president for Personnel and Labor Relations (1973-1974), New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation.

What M

The writers are at City University's Psychology Program.

The Smith Act

To the Editor:
The Times obituary of Virginia Howard announced man's legacy to the Supreme Court of its death is prem.

The Smith Act advocacy of revolution need not have done felon under the Smi only have said some of leaders of the Comi imprisoned in the 1 teaching about the Marxism and Leninism.

In 1958, the Sup limit the application by requiring proof of advocacy be shown danger of imminent i lawful action, and o charged under it s remains part of the code and has been use Bureau of Investigat chief justifications for wholesale invasion of protected rights for decades, including b opedies and wiretap.

The Smith Act is a era which should be interest of the First A

American Civil New York

Botswana's New

To the Editor:
Your recent news reported Ready to Currency" stated that i however, remain in the rand monetary area. I is inaccurate. We decide our own currency prim we wanted to be indep rand monetary area.

We had long been un fact that while we wer the rand monetary are influence in the formu area's monetary policy. In the direct financial be from the reserves to w tributed, and did not enj and facilities normally r central bank to its go financial sector. Negotiati other partners in the ru area to redress the abov were, for our part, unsi therefore withdrew from partite negotiations in monetary area and this y our membership from the

Charg Embassy Washington

The Times welcomes let readers. Letters for p must include the writ address and telephone Because of the large v mail received, we regret are unable to acknowle return unpublished letter

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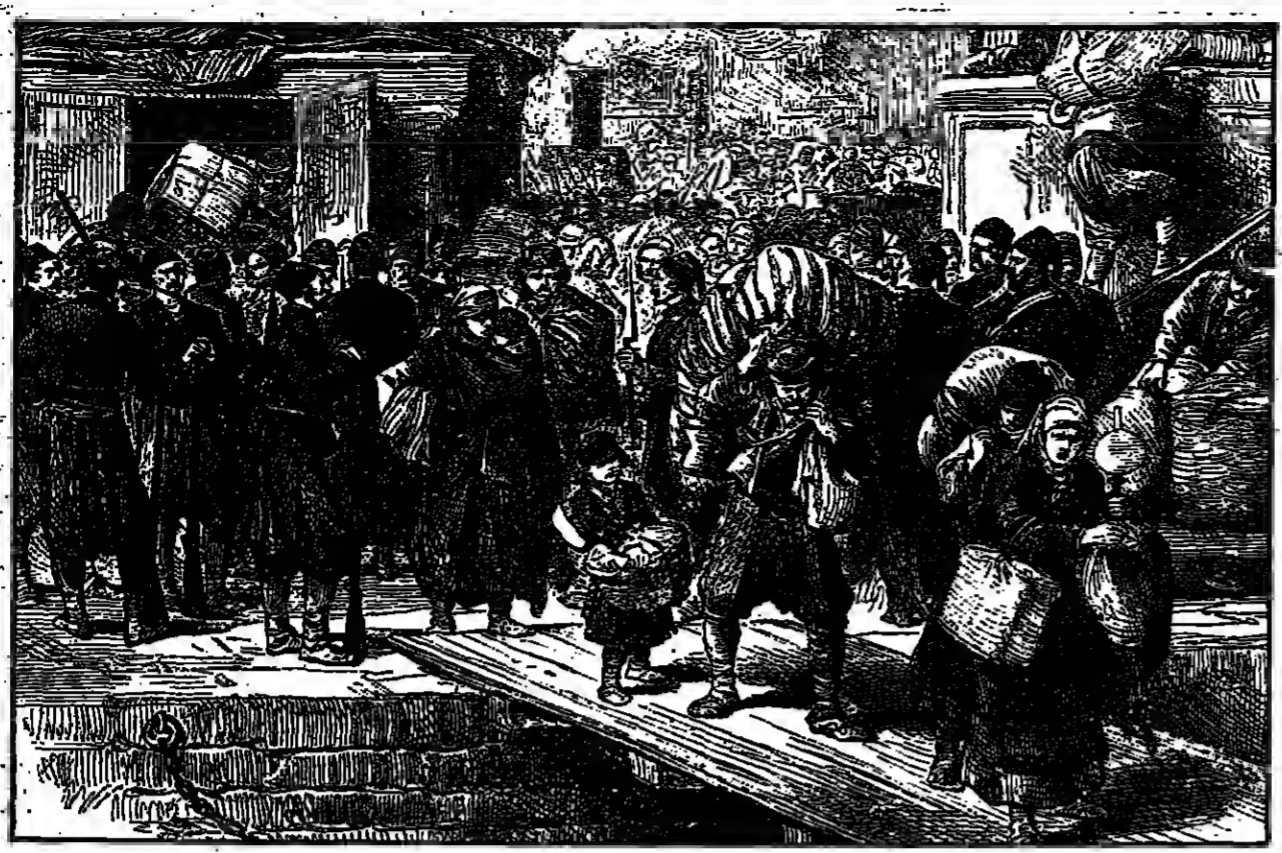
AT HOME

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The Bettmann Archive

What Mattered Was the Pot Roast

By Elaine Berman

Adela Berman, the most beautiful
of seven beautiful sisters, is chopping
baked eggplant. When she has chopped
it enough, she will cover it with olive
oil and season it with salt and pepper.
The completed dish will be set before
an appreciative Hyman. Berman, Adela's
husband, who is a house-
painter. Hyman does not earn a good
living but he is valued by his family
and friends for his sense of humor,
what Hyman doesn't give in money, he
gives in laughs.

While Hyman eats eggplant he tells
Adela he is worried because he can't
get enough work and is not earning
enough money. For Adela, this is not
front-page news.

Hyman and Adela lived in Bucharest,
Rumania. They were my grandparents
and they were still young. They spoke
to each other in Yiddish. They were
afraid of hunger and afraid of persecu-
tion and the one thing they knew for
sure was that things would not im-
prove for them.

Someone, Adela or Hyman, said
something like: "This is not a good
way to live."
Someone, Hyman or Adela, or maybe
one of Adela's sisters, or maybe Hy-
man's brother, said on this day or
another day: "Things are better in
America."

Who said it? Who thought of com-
ing? What kind of ship did they come
on? How did they pay for the tickets?
How did they, of the great mass of
the poor and persecuted and suffering
—how did my grandparents get the
courage to come? How did Adela, my
grandmother, and Hyman, my grand-
father, pick themselves up and get
themselves and four small children all
the way from Bucharest to New York?

How come we Americans are sur-
prised that we are wild, original people
when we are descended from the
ones who had the guts to come?
Hyman and Adela reared seven chil-

dren in New York. Hyman painted
apartments and Adela sewed in sweat-
shops but there was never enough
money. The oldest child, Morris, died
after being gassed in the First World
War. Most of the other children left
school in their early teens to start
lifetimes of work.

My grandparents saw their sons
Jack, Oscar and Bernard earn money
and saw their daughters Evelyn,
Dorothy and Frances marry men who
earned money. Adela and Hyman did
not have financial worries when they
were old because their children took
care of them. They didn't live long
enough to know that almost every one
of their grandchildren went to college,
or to leave me with memories of them
clearer than indistinct images of af-
fectionate faces.

Six of Hyman and Adela's children
were alive until last spring when my
aunt Frances died of brain cancer.
Jack, Oscar, Bernie, Evelyn and Dorie
are retired in Florida and California.
Bernie, the baby is 65.

In this year of the Bicentennial, with
all the talk of beginnings and of roots
and history, I find myself longing to
know my own history. The scene in
Hyman and Adela's kitchen in Rumania
is from my own imagination. I know
nothing of how my family got to this
country or of who they were before
they came.

I grew up with this family constant-
ly gathered together, eating, drink-
ing and laughing. Competing come-
dians, they delighted each other turn-
ing memories of being hungry in New
York into hilarious stories.

There weren't ever stories about who
we were before New York or about
how we got here. Nobody cared about
that. It didn't matter. What mattered
was that, because Hyman and Adela

had gotten on a ship, we were in New
York eating pot roast and were not
in the mass graves of Hitler. No
wonder Hyman's and Adela's children,
not the happiest people who ever lived,
never stopped laughing.

My father, Oscar, still loves to-tell
stories, but he cannot tell one about
how our family was in Rumania or
about how we got here. When I ask
him why no one in the family has
stories about our getting here he says
his parents never talked about it. My
mother says her parents, who came
from Russia, never talked about
Russia and never talked about getting
to America.

It seems that I am going to have
to be satisfied with a family tree that
goes back to my grandparents and no
further. Life for my family seems to
have started on the shores of America,
almost as if the family sprang out of
those shores, as though everything
before was nothing.

But everything before wasn't noth-
ing. Adela and Hyman in Rumania,
and Fannie and Abraham in Russia,
looked around and decided to take a
long scary journey to something better.
They were people of great courage,
very different from the people who
stayed to suffer. I am so sorry the
story of their courage is lost to me.

Elaine Berman is a New York writer.

Henry's Private Scorn

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—In private conver-
sations over the past two weeks,
Henry Kissinger has been expressing
anguish in two ways:
First, after the first two Presiden-
tial debates, he has told friends that
it is difficult for him to think of either
Mr. Ford or Mr. Carter as a real Pres-
ident.

Second, because the President does
not "have an overall" foreign-policy
philosophy, he says it is sometimes
hard to get information into Mr. Ford's
head in a briefing. This dispiriting
comment is sometimes accompanied
by a gesture placing stiffened fingers
on his forehead as if trying to jab
in information.

Mr. Kissinger will surely do this,
firing off letters to editors and calls
to publishers, and will round up the
usual suspects. But the reports of his
behind-the-scenes undercutting of Mr.
Ford come from too many different
reliable sources to be ignored.

His private derogation comes with
especially ill grace because Mr. Ford
has been loyally and unwaveringly
speaking up for his Secretary of State,
and because Mr. Ford is paying in
votes for two important policy errors
of Mr. Kissinger.

The first political wound inflicted
on Mr. Ford by Mr. Kissinger was the
castigation of Israel as "intransigent"
after that nation refused to hand over
its security during the first Mideast
shuttle early last year.

Recognizing the political damage at
the time, and in a move that has never
been made public, President Ford sent
his friend William Scranton, then a
private citizen, to talk to the Israelis
about their concerns. Mr. Kissinger got
the message and negotiated a deal on
the second shuttle that did not en-
danger the Israelis.

But the Secretary never let the Pres-
ident make any headway with Ameri-
can supporters of Israel; they were
especially worried by American arms
sales to Arab nations. To compensate,
Mr. Ford belatedly recommended that
the United States supply sophisticated
arms to Israel, which looked like the
election time ploy it was.

Thus, many American Jewish voters
—who have not forgotten Mr. Carter's
pragmatic "we get the Christians"
remark to a speechwriter in the pri-
maries, and are uneasy about his
sudden discovery of the Mideast—
find it hard to move toward Mr. Ford.

The second wound the Secretary of
State inflicted on his President is
the misbegotten Helsinki agreement.
Months before this legitimization of
the Eastern European borders, con-
servatives pleaded with the President
to abort the fulfillment of this Soviet

dream, or at least use it to extract
enforceable concessions on human
rights and troop reductions from Mr.
Brezhnev.

Mr. Reagan's challenge to Mr. Ford
came to life when he focused on
Helsinki and the moral issue in foreign
affairs. At the Republican convention,
Ford supporter F. Clifton White called
the Reagan trailer to say the Ford
forces would swallow the foreign
policy plank, including the Solzhenitsyn
rebuke, if only criticism of Helsinki
would be removed. It was not, and the
President had to accept the Helsinki
repudiation, too.

The Helsinki mistake was why Mr.
Ford had to go to great lengths to
assure American ethnics that the
United States did not concede an
"organic" relationship between Eastern
Europe and the Soviet Union. And just
before the second debate, Mr. Ford
braced himself for an expected attack
on "selling out the captive nations."

Which was why he went into that
debate on a hairtrigger about Eastern
Europe. The verbal gaffe was the
President's but the basic political
blunder of Helsinki was the Secretary
of State's. Henry does not realize that
to this day, stung by the morality
issue, he sends in briefing papers
to the President with the standard
Kissinger line underscored: "What is
more moral than peace?"

The answer to that question is
"peace with freedom." That is the
answer which Mr. Kissinger, with all
his brilliance, is determined not to
grasp; it is the answer that Mr. Ford,
with his common sense and strength
of character, can grasp.

Where does this leave those of us
who profoundly distrust Mr. Carter,
as he adopts our positions now that
they have become the majority
opinion? We are faced with a choice
between a man we do not trust who
promises a change to the foreign
policy we have been espousing, and
a man we do trust who promises to
cling to the man and the policy we
oppose.

In this dilemma, we see Mr. Ford
winning on the issue of trust but not
even competing on the issue of hope.
The President seems to think that if
he gives us any inkling of hope for
new State Department stewardship,
he would be ratifying charges of error
and betraying personal loyalty.

Not so. Backing away from "the
perception of Helsinki" would be easy.
And the Secretary of State could be
induced to expunge his thoughtless
derogation by honorably sacrificing his
ambition with a pledge to resign on
a date certain.

That would solve a very big prob-
lem for millions of us, and infuse the
Ford campaign with new hope.

The Bell Helicopter story: how private enterprise turns a pioneering idea into a major industry.

When the first Bell helicopter got
off the ground in 1943, it could only lift
two people and was slower than a family
car. Even so, many people thought
there'd be a helicopter in every drive-
way some day.

It never happened. But a lot of
other things did. Enough to create
more than 12,000 jobs at the
Bell Helicopter Division of
Textron... and that's just
a part of the helicopter
industry.

Instead of a family
car, the helicopter has
turned out to be a workhorse.
In the armed forces, police
departments, construction projects,
fire prevention, rescue
organizations, traffic control,
cattle ranching, oil exploration,
and many other fields.

**Freedom and
flexibility**
Today you can find a
helicopter that's right for just
about any job that makes sense.
But who could have foreseen all these
developments back in 1943? They
happened because Bell and its
competitors were free to respond to
needs as they developed.

And free to keep working on ideas
for the future.
Competing to find better ways
to meet the needs of a changing world.
That's what private enterprise is
all about.

Spreading the word
It's a story that people
can understand and maybe even get
excited about. So Textron has made
it into a television commercial.
You can see it on the election
coverage programs of the NBC
and ABC networks. Together with
other commercials like it dealing
with other stories from Textron—
about Talon zippers, Homelite
chain saws, Fafnir bearings. And
there'll be more.

We think stories like
these are worth telling. You'll
find several of them in our
booklet "How Private
Enterprise Works at Textron."
Just write: Textron,
Providence, Rhode Island
02903.



Carter's Tax Program

By Charles Fried

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—President Ford
and Robert Dole have not been unfair
in their treatment of Jimmy Carter in
the controversy over tax reform, a
debate initiated by Mr. Carter's im-
prudent remark that he would raise
taxes for everybody above the median
line on income.

Mr. Carter's supporters tell us that
what is really at issue is making "the
rich" pay their fair share of taxes,
and not raising taxes for middle-income
wage earners.

Now I firmly believe that the de-
vices by which very wealthy taxpayers
avoid paying their fair share of taxes
(be it 40 percent or 60 percent of their
income, or whatever) are egregious
and must be eliminated. But that is a
matter of simple justice, and no one
should imagine for a minute that the
elimination of such scandalous anom-
alies would raise significant revenue
and thus offer the hope of significant
tax relief for any other category of
taxpayer.

Common sense and widely known
data make clear that taxes would
have to be raised on middle-class
salaried persons and professionals to
provide significant tax relief for those
below the median. You simply cannot
get something very big by taxing fairly
the very small number of very wealthy
nontaxpayers.

I suspect that Mr. Carter knows this.
That is why a very early, more spe-
cific Carter statement suggested elim-
inating all deductions—including the
deduction for state and local taxes
and interest payments on home mort-
gages. It is no surprise that some of
Mr. Carter's tax advisers make the
same suggestion.

Eliminating all deductions would
certainly raise a great deal of tax
revenue (Treasury Secretary William
E. Simon estimates \$50 billion), but it
would only do so by also raising the
taxes on millions of middle-class
salaried and professional persons, per-
sons who take deductions for property
taxes and home mortgage payments
which may amount to as much as 15
percent or more of their earnings.

And if it is said that rates could be
"lowered" correspondingly, then not
only would there be no added revenue
available for tax relief, but the univer-

sities, hospitals, churches and cultural
organizations that depend on the
charitable deduction would have to go
on the Federal dole.

So Mr. Ford is right in saying that
Mr. Carter's proposals—if they really
are to give the kind of tax relief he
promises, without cutting Federal
spending—must impose a significant
new burden on working middle-class
people. This is the real issue, not the
closing of a lot of technical loopholes
—unless Mr. Carter believes the mort-
gage, property tax and charitable
deductions are loopholes.

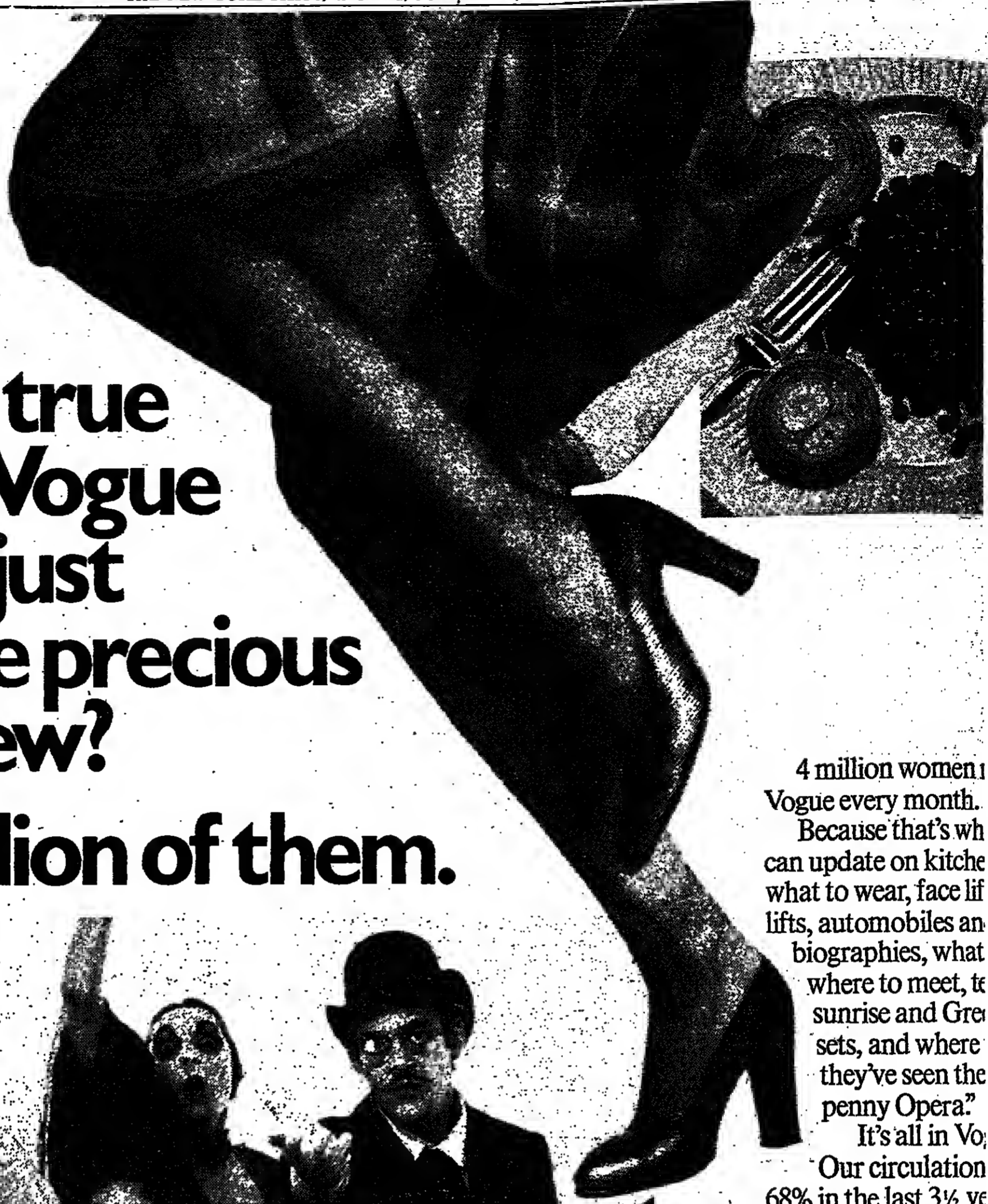
Now increasing the burdens on the
middle class is not an obviously wrong
thing to do. The Governments of
such countries as Sweden and Britain
have been doing it for decades. It is,
however, a legitimate question whether
the American people—all the
American people, including those near
or below the line Mr. Carter would
draw through the middle of the coun-
try—really want that kind of policy,
really want the kind of resentment
and reduced incentives that such level-
ing policies entail.

I suspect that a large number of
Americans, on both sides of Mr. Car-
ter's line, are perfectly ready to
give up the relatively small sums that
Mr. Carter's tax proposals offer them
in return for the sense of living in a
country where those who have the
ability, will and perhaps even good
luck to succeed can expect to keep a
fair measure of what their success
earns them.

I suspect that a large number of
Americans on both sides of Mr. Carter's
line believe that it is demoralizing for
everybody when millions of hard-work-
ing people are embittered and their
initiative is sapped by the thought that
more than half of every extra dollar
they work for will go to Federal, state
and local governments.

So I believe that the Republicans
are right to argue that the tendency
of the Democratic program is to in-
crease taxes for a much larger
segment of the society than just the
scapegoat class of the egregiously
non-taxpaying rich. They are right to
raise this issue, because at stake is
not the question of simple justice that
the Democrats pretend but the whole
shape and character of our society.

Charles Fried is professor of law at
Harvard Law School.



Is it true
that Vogue
is just
for the precious
few?

Yes, all 4 million of them.



4 million women read Vogue every month. Because that's what you can update on: kitchen, what to wear, face lifts, automobiles and biographies, where to meet, tea sets, and where they've seen the penny Opera."

It's all in Vogue. Our circulation is 68% in the last 3 1/2 years. Which means that every more than 800,000 women read Vogue. More than half the copies are bought at newsstands. A total of 4 million women read it where they can get their hands on it.

These women have the famous discretionary income and the discretion to know how to use it. And it's the night the day that they lead others will follow.

If you have a product, searching for new markets in Vogue.

After all, when you attract the leaders, will the followers?

What **VOGUE** say



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October, Not June, the Time of Year to Marry in Japan

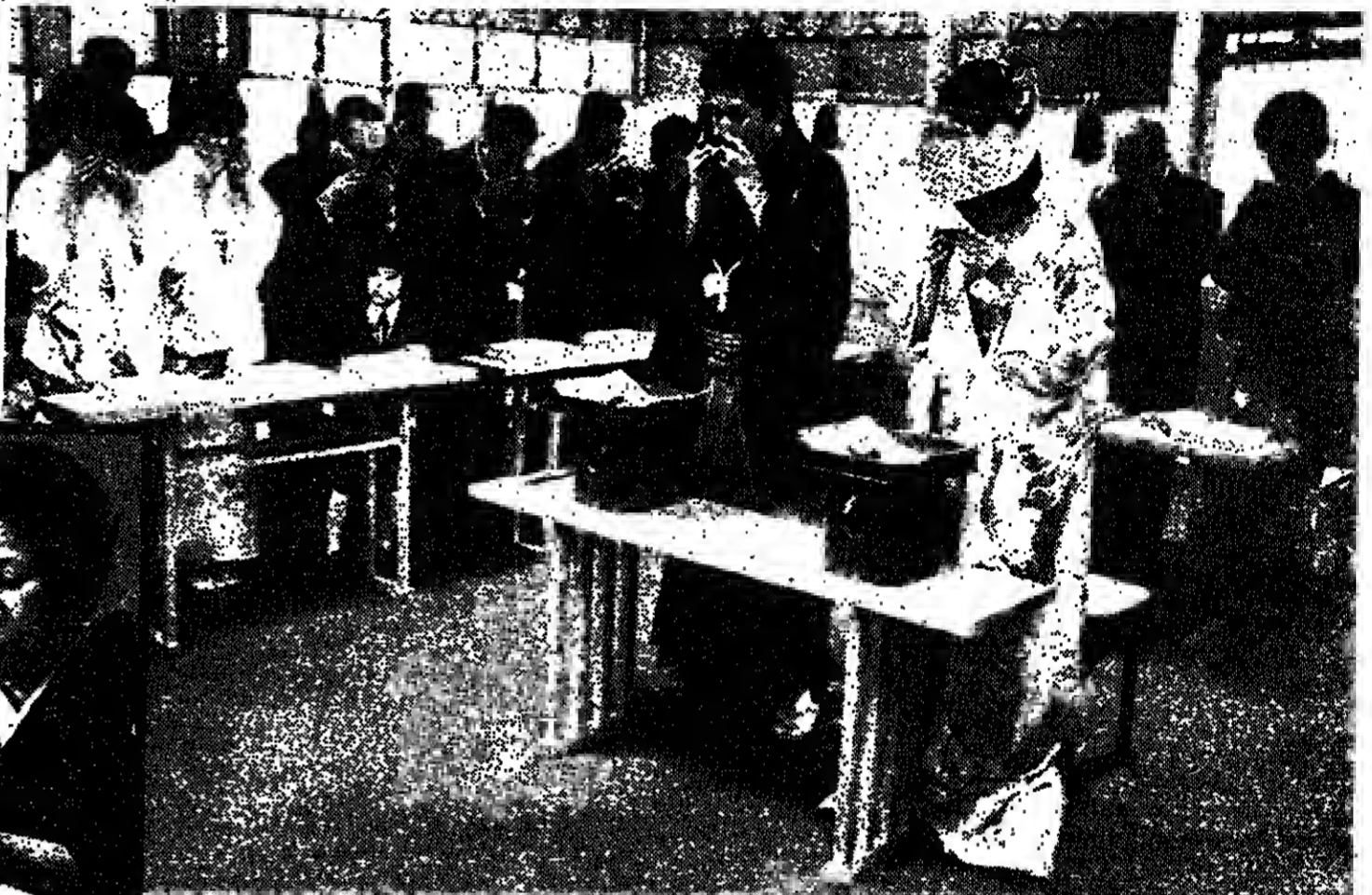
By ANDREW H. MALCOLM
Special to The New York Times
TOKYO, Oct. 17—The first time Yoji Morita met Tamiko Minemura they were not permitted to speak. Ten days later they were engaged by telephone. The other afternoon they were married over a cup of rice wine. It was, according to Japanese custom, the most important day of their lives.

life. With all its accompanying ritual, gifts, celebrations, trips and other expenses and purchases, this role supports a marriage industry whose annual income has been estimated at more than \$6 billion.
Weddings Still Intensely Personal
The Morita-Minemura marriage accounted for about \$13,500 of that sum, according to details provided during several hours of unusual interviews with the couple, their families, relatives and guests.

told her, "please introduce me to him. Otherwise I have some potential husbands in mind."
Miss Minemura did not like the idea. "But I said to my father," she recalls, "please do whatever you think best."
Soon afterward her father set up a coffee appointment with Kazuo Morita, a long-time office friend. During the conversation Mr. Minemura mentioned his search for a suitable son-in-law and produced a color photograph of his daughter, to a limoo, the kind of photo taken traditionally each New Year's Day.



Yoji Morita and his bride, Tamiko, cutting a piece of wedding cake at reception in Tokyo. At right: the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ryosa Minemura.



At the Shinto ceremony the bride and bridegroom were joined by relatives and friends in a toast of sake to confirm the wedding.

Westchester High Reunion: From Arthritis and 'When You're Smiling' to Sharing a Marijuana Smoke

by JOYCE MAYNARD
Rows of wooden folding chairs lined up the 20-yard line of the field in Eastchester, N.Y., a group of Eastchester graduates from the class of '67 about arthritis Saturday left way off, graduates from the class of '67, Eastchester alumni from the class of '67, Eastchester alumni from the class of '67, Eastchester alumni from the class of '67.

three-piece suits and some in blue jeans showed up. Wearing full uniform and looking ready-guns in hand—for surprise attacks from Tuckahoe, a group of Eastchester graduates from V.F.W. Post 2285 and American Legion Post 979 reminisced about "the Great War" and commiserated among themselves on the disrespect shown by today's youth. "I feel like a stranger in my own hometown," said one man, class of '66.

ave to slow-dance all night with a real jerk."
Strolling across school grounds that could have been the set for a June Allyson movie, a pleasant-faced man in his 30's, wearing a black leather jacket and chains, said this was his first time back at Eastchester High in 15 years. "I wanted to show my lover where I come from," he said, holding the arm of the identically dressed man beside him.

In a far corner of the field, members of the classes from 1960 to the present probably looked most like their yearbook pictures, but the resemblance to their 1960's selves was often purely physical. "If you told me back then I'd ever show my face at a reunion where they sing 'God Bless America' and 'Oh Alma Mater,'" said one former counter-culture type, "I would've said you were crazy."

said Muffy Werner Soyder, from the class of '67 (some of whose members boasted, at the reunion, that theirs was the class that introduced marijuana to Eastchester High). "We just wouldn't want to raise a child in the city," said Diane Silverman Gershen, whose husband, Jeffrey, a graduate student at Columbia, left New York with some reluctance, but says now that he'd never return to Manhattan.

be polite. I can take my time. When I get off the train, after a day in the city, I'm a different person."
But life for a young person in Eastchester—past the stage of proms and football games—poses problems for the unmarried. It's pretty boring, unless you like the bar scene," said Betty Astroye, class of '67, who is unemployed and said she's been thinking about leaving but hasn't got around to it yet.

News Summary

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1976

International

German mark's value against currencies of the six other countries in European currency bloc was by agreement with them, specifically changing its value terms. The mark will continue to rise against the dollar. The parties announced their decision to maintain their currency parity carry out necessary anti-inflationary policies. [Page 1, Column 6.]

National

Soviet manned capsules have parachuted to hard ground. Tass said helicopters and water craft operating at night in snowfall picked up the astronauts and their craft. [3:2-1-2.]

The United Federation of Teachers is submitting to ratification by public school psychologists and social workers whom it represents a tentative agreement that would increase their work schedules to provide evening and summer service for children. This was the union's first modification of its existing contract that would extend hours to save jobs. [1:2-4.]

A freighter has disappeared in the so-called Bermuda Triangle, and the Coast Guard fears it has sunk. The vessel, Sypris L. Ossa, of Panamanian registry, was on the way from Brazil to Philadelphia. An overturned lifeboat and a life preserver with burn marks have been recovered. [1:5.]

The pace is changing for Governor Carey's administration in Albany. For two years the fiscal crisis kept its members under acute pressure. This had now eased enough for Mr. Carey and his top aides to have time to take stock, reflect, and decide what they will try to achieve in the remaining two years. [3:7-8.]

A church destroyed by fire three years ago was rededicated on Staten Island by Terence Cardinal Cooke. Rebuilt on a somewhat smaller scale, with an altar made of wood retrieved from the old church, the new Church of Saints Joachim and Ann in the Pleasant Plains section drew nearly 3,000 supporters to the occasion. [2:2-5.]

Business/Finance

Dassault tax fraud was alleged in the Paris press with a story saying the aircraft builder's accountant's records showed the French Government was cheated of \$300 million. With higher tax levies currently at issue, the allegations had political impact since Marcel Dassault has long backed the Gaullist group. [4:1.]

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Table listing various news items and their page numbers, including sections for International, Government/Politics, Business/Finance, Health/Science, Religion, Amusements/Arts, Family/Style, Obituaries, and News/Finance.

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Antenna to search Milky Way
Sun-powered boiler given test
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"Unbridled joy" marks Simhat Torah celebration
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Jeffrey Baller revives "Astarte" and other works
Rohmer's "The Marquise of O..." ends the film festival
Pauline Komer Dance Consort offers the old and the new
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Californians experiment with flexible-rate mortgages
Optimism voiced at furniture industry showing
Labor: Mass-production unions facing schism
Peru's takeover of Marcoa proves peaceful

Quotation of the Day

"It has a human interest that's very important, but I'd hate to think I have to make history. If I did, I'd be afraid I'd do it wrong."—Petras M. Cillie, a white South African judge, who is holding hearings into recent black unrest in South Africa, [3:3.]

Metropolitan

Changes in the Mafia in New York City following the death of its most powerful boss are expected by law enforcement officials and underworld informants. Lawmen expect the initiation of many new members, the expansion into hijacking and narcotics, and a possible flare-up of rivalry among some of the local Mafia families. [1:4.]

International

Rhodesian nationalist leader asked to the Geneva conference the opinion of four black African leaders. They urged Britain to join Ntabaningi Sithole to join Botha and Robert Mugabe represent one of the main organizations, and the request pertains to intensify their rivalry. [3:1-2.]

Soyuz Lands on a Lake at Night; Splashdown Is the First for Soviet

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

MOSCOW, Oct. 17—The Soviet astronauts who aborted their mission and made an emergency return to earth yesterday came down through a heavy nighttime snow and ended up in a lake in Soviet Asia. Whether intentional or not, it was the first splashdown in the 15 years of the Soviet space program, which in the past has parachuted manned capsules down to the hard ground.



The Soyuz 23 spacecraft had been ordered down after a malfunction prevented its docking with the orbiting Salyut 5 station in what was expected to have been an extended stay in space.

The adverse conditions of the landing last night were reported sketchily by Tass, the Soviet press agency, but until this morning, about 12 hours after the splashdown, to one Western expert, the delay suggested that there might have been difficulties in flooding and evacuating the astronauts, Lieut. Col. Vyacheslav Zaidov and Lieut. Col. Valery Ryzhdestvensky of the Air Force.

ing through. In those conditions, the ship did not come down on earth but splashed down, for the first time in the history of Soviet space flights, on the surface of a lake.

Amphibious Craft Aids Recovery
Tengiz lake is about 55 miles long and 25 miles wide. How close to the shore the capsule came down was not reported, but General Shatalov said that amphibious craft had helped in the recovery. Visibility was very poor, he reported, and he praised both the helicopter pilots and the drivers of the amphibious vehicles for their work in difficult conditions.

Lander 48 Hours After Start
The splashdown of Soyuz 23 took place in Tengiz Lake, 120 miles southwest of the city of Tselinograd in Soviet Kazakhstan. It occurred at 8:46 P.M. Moscow time, just 48 hours after the blastoff from the Baikouour landing pad in Soviet Asia. Tass did not say whether the craft had come down in the lake on purpose, but remarks on a Soviet television newscast this evening by Lieut. Gen. Vladimir A. Shatalov, director of training, suggested the possibility of an accident.

The dramatic return demonstrated the capability of Soviet spacecraft to come down in the water and remain afloat. The capsule was recovered, Tass noted. One Western expert who follows the Soviet space program said that perhaps, given the evident hurry with which the mission was aborted, there had been no choice but to bring Soyuz 23 down in the lake.

Sun-Powered Boiler Is Given Test By U.S. Engineers in the Pyrenees

By SANDRA BLAKESLEE

Special to The New York Times

ODEILLO, France—At a French solar installation here in the Pyrenees, two American engineers have successfully tested a special one-megawatt powerplant, a boiler designed to generate electricity. The boiler was successfully tested in a recent demonstration, said Charles Blake of the Denver-based Martin Marietta Corporation, one of the co-concerns involved in the testing.

Comments by General Shatalov and Tass were regarded by some scientific specialists here as an effort to avoid blaming the astronauts for the mission's failure. Although precise details of what went wrong with the Soyuz approach system have not been made public, Tass said that the crew "at all stages of the flight and after the landing performed confidently, smartly fulfilling their tasks."

The scientists were pleased with the boiler's performance because this was the first time that a steam boiler—other than a laboratory-sized type—has worked using sunlight. It is regarded as an important step in the research and development of this technology, which is expected to be in service in the 1980's.

The New Mexico site will employ 316 big but inexpensive mirrors, he said, arranged in front of the boiler. Each mirror provides 16 thermal kilowatts of power.

The one-megawatt boiler was specially built, Mr. Blake said, to be tested in France. The French have the world's largest solar energy test installation, which is primarily used to melt pure metals and ceramics at high temperatures up to 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit. But this installation could also be used to power a one-megawatt (1,000-kilowatt) boiler, Mr. Blake said, and the French agreed to cooperate with the tests.

The space program helped a lot," he said, "in that we used the thermal programs for Viking and Skylab. It would have cost a lot more to develop this technology without those programs."

A Tortuous Trip
The 10-ton boiler was finished in February, he said, tested with lamps simulating sunlight, then shipped to France. The trip was tortuous, Mr. Blake said, since Odeillo is one mile up in the eastern Pyrenees. The eight-foot-tall boiler, which was carried atop a truck, scraped a bridge on the way up one mountain.

Such boiler arrays will have to be built in sunny, desert areas, the scientists said, since any cumulus cloud can put power for as long as it drifts in front of the sun.

Power will be stored, however. The plan is to put extra energy into bins of chemicals or rocks that will hold the extra heat for short periods of time. This will help power companies to meet peak demands after the sun sets. At dawn, the boilers will begin running again. By one hour after sunrise they should be running at full capacity, Mr. Blake said.

The great advantage, of course, of using sunlight is that the ultimate power source is free, whereas oil costs are high. Also, the power can easily be piped long distances to more populated regions.

MILTON SHEEN
Milton Sheen, legal counsel for several liquor dealers and restaurant associations, died yesterday of a heart attack following surgery at Maimonides Hospital. He was 68 years old and lived at 165 Argle Road, Brooklyn.

The French are also interested in developing solar power technology. A one-megawatt test power plant with storage capacity is near completion at Odeillo. Three- and 10-megawatt electric plants are to be built after 1980 in southern France. Plans are being developed to sell this technology to developing countries.

EUGENE M. ITJEN
Eugene M. Itjen, retired chief of the City Planning Commission's office of master planning, died Wednesday night in Jamaica Hospital. He was 73 years old and lived at 87-09 214th Street, Queens Village, Queens.

FREDERICK C. TANNER
PROVIDENCE, Oct. 17 (AP)—Frederick C. Tanner, a business and civic leader, died Friday at the age of 72.

WILLIAM M. CALLINAN
William M. Callinan, manager of publications at the Navy Resale System Office in Brooklyn since 1969, died Friday of cancer at the North Shore University Hospital, Manhasset, L.I. He was 49 years old and lived in Flushing, Queens.

FRANK BERRY
FRANK BERRY, 74, died Oct. 17, 1976, at his home in Manhattan. He was a member of the New York City Police Department and served in the U.S. Army during World War II.

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ANTENNA TO RECORD DATA ON MILKY WAY

It Will Search for Shortest Radio Waves to the Earth That Could Give Clues to Forms of Life

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 16—A dish antenna 45 feet in diameter but shaped within tolerances of no more than a few thousandths of an inch has been completed here to record the shortest radio wavelengths reaching the Earth from distant parts of the Milky Way.

Regarded by radioastronomers as a masterpiece of ingenuity and precision, the antenna may prove to be the most sensitive such instrument ever built.

One in Sweden, built by the same company, the Electronic Space Systems Corporation near Boston, is slightly larger but is said to be less perfectly configured and therefore less sensitive.

The new antenna is at the Five-College Radioastronomy Observatory on a peninsula jutting into Quabbin Reservoir, the largest lake in Massachusetts. It is within a 100-square-mile reservation minimizing static from passing automobiles and other forms of interference.

Sounds of Molecules
A prime task of the new instrument, which was formally dedicated yesterday, will be to record the telltale radio emissions of molecules that, in distant parts of the Milky Way galaxy, may be destined to evolve into new life forms.

The observatory is operated by the five-college group consisting of Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, Smith and the University of Massachusetts. Its facilities are valued at \$3 million, grants of \$800,000 from the National Science Foundation having made possible its new addition. Help has also been provided by private foundations and the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

A Gain for Regional Study
As noted by Dr. Robert E. Hughes of the National Science Foundation at the dedication, the new antenna marks a further step toward astrophysics regional, as opposed to national, facilities in radioastronomy and related fields.

Dr. G. Richard Huguenin, director of the observatory, said the large national observatories—examples would be those at Green Bank, W. Va., Arecibo, Puerto Rico, and Kitt Peak, Ariz.—had been developed at the expense of smaller university observatories. He expressed the hope that this trend had now been reversed.

The national facilities catering to diverse users, he said, must be conservative in their design and instrumentation. But he added that, on the university level, they can be more venturesome. "We must have the ability to experiment and gamble," he said.

The University of Massachusetts says it now has the largest radioastronomy department in the country. To date, a large part of its effort has been focused on pulsars—objects believed to be burned-out stars that have collapsed into superdense "nuclei" of neutrons. Their rapid rotations generate rhythmic radio pulses. Whereas observations by the new antenna may explain how solar systems like this one form and set the stage for life's appearance, the study of pulsars, as noted at the dedication, provides the way to watch the behavior of superdense material forming the nuclei of all atoms under conditions that could never be created in the laboratory.

At least some of the pulsars also appear to be moving through the Milky Way galaxy, to which the Earth and sun belong, with extraordinary velocity. In April, Dr. Huguenin reported that 12 pulsars were moving at rates of 30 to 350 miles a second. Some of his colleagues believe a number of them move so fast they escape the gravitational embrace of the galaxy and fly off into the great void beyond. The latter would then be populated by such stellar cinders. Their high velocity could be generated by the supernova or explosion and collapse marking the death of a star.

Four other such antennas are planned or being built. Goddard computer control, all will be the same pulsar. The slight difference to arrival time of each pulse at each antenna is corrected automatically and the observatory can operate unattended.

Braths
BERRY—Frank B. Berry, 74, died Oct. 17, 1976, at his home in Manhattan. He was a member of the New York City Police Department and served in the U.S. Army during World War II.

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Daniel Catton Rich, an Ex-Director of Museums of Art, Is Dead

By GEORGE DUGAN

Daniel Catton Rich, a leading exponent of contemporary art and former director of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum, died Friday of cancer at Mt. Sinai Hospital's Guggenheim Pavilion. He was 72 years old and lived at 10 West 86th Street in Manhattan.

At the time of his death, Mr. Rich was a trustee of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, which operates the Guggenheim Museum.

Mr. Rich joined the Art Institute in 1927 as editor of its monthly bulletin, became curator of painting and sculpture in 1938 and in 1945 was named director.

In 1958 he accepted the directorship of the Worcester Museum, a post he held until 1960. From then until his death his major interests centered on the Guggenheim Foundation and Museum.

Mr. Rich joined the Art Institute in 1927 as editor of its monthly bulletin, became curator of painting and sculpture in 1938 and in 1945 was named director.

In 1947, the institute's "American Show" caused a sensation with a display of abstract and surrealist art collected by Mr. Rich's staff assistants during a 24,000-mile trip around the United States.

The institute was involved in controversy in 1955 over the use of funds donated by an art-loving Chicago lumber merchant, Benjamin F. Ferguson, for the erection and maintenance of enduring statuary and monuments.

The decision of the institute to use the money to finance a new office building was taken to court by Artists Equity. The court held that monuments could be interpreted to mean buildings. Mr. Rich later commented that "we want to build a building which will be a monument to and in memory of Mr. Ferguson."

Mr. Rich was a frequent contributor to art periodicals and poet on art subjects. He was a member of several books, including "The Evolution of La Grand Ronde" and "Edgar H. Degas."

Mr. Rich was a member of government committees on art and the field. He was elected to the Federal Art Council in 1939 and was a member of the State Department committee on art during the 1930's and was a member of the State Department committee on art during the 1930's and was a member of the State Department committee on art during the 1930's.

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Ford's Campaign Group Provides Little Insight Into His Spending

Documents Filed Leave Unanswered Questions Despite Congressional Requirements

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Congressional requirements that political candidates make public the financial details of their campaigns have provided very little insight into the way President Ford has thus far spent part of his \$20 million general election subsidy in an effort to retain control of the White House.

For a series of reasons, which Ford aides maintain are mechanical rather than political, the President filed with the Federal Election Commission less than 100 pages of information about his election effort in September, while Jimmy Carter, his Democratic opponent, produced more than 500 pages of figures.

Among the questions that are not answered with respect to the first half of the Ford campaign are the following:

• To what extent are the salaries of White House staff aides who are devoting substantial time to the campaign being paid out of political funds and charged against the President's tight spending ceiling? Current figures are incomplete and confusing.

• How much is the President Ford Committee reimbursing the Air Force for transportation it provided the Republican candidate for two campaign trips in September? With such travel now on the increase, no preliminary spending totals are listed.

• What is Senator Robert J. Dole, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, investing in his relatively extensive travels? The party report lumps nearly \$450,000 in spending under one item for the candidate and three for airline charters but provides no further information.

• How much is the Ford campaign spending for the political travels of members of the Cabinet, such as former Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Buttz and Secretary of Commerce Elliot L. Richardson, who campaigned widely for the President while he remained in the White House? Virtually no identifiable statistics appear in the President's campaign report for September.

Democrats Considered Complaint

The Democratic National Committee considered filing a complaint with the election commission based on the apparent failure of the Ford campaign to acknowledge as accountable political spending the salaries of at least a portion of the White House personnel who have been heavily involved in the campaign.

For example, Michael Raoul-Duval, a White House assistant counsel who has devoted substantial amounts of time to negotiating ground rules for the Presidential debates and advising Mr. Ford on his appearances, does not appear in the campaign reports even as a recipient of a travel allowance.

Under the new campaign law, Mr. Raoul-Duval's expenses to, from and during the Presidential debate of Sept. 23 represent a reportable campaign expenditure.

chargeable against the Republican spending limit for the general election, even if he was on White House leave at the time and paid his own bills.

The Democratic Steering Committee, which attempts to coordinate the national, state and local campaigns this fall, decided in a closed session late last week not to attempt to hold the Ford campaign responsible for the value of political efforts made by Government employees working for the Administration.

Might Appear 'Petty'

One party source said the steering committee members felt it might appear "petty" to try to make the President account for such campaign activity, in addition to citing the difficulty of proving that White House aides were not devoting their off hours, days off or accumulated leave to their political duties.

As a practical matter, complaints filed with the Federal Election Commission are subject to investigation and enforcement procedures that are secret and take time, making any sort of resolution and public reaction before the election highly unlikely.

Royston C. Hughes, treasurer of the President Ford Committee, said in an interview Friday that the Air Force would not bill the campaign committee for the President's flights until about three weeks after they occurred. Likewise, he said, expenses of surrogates' campaigns for the Republican national ticket would probably not show up until the October report or later.

The September Ford report shows \$205,000 in charter payments to Northwest Orient Airlines, which Mr. Hughes said were for transportation for the Dole campaign.

Carter-Mondale Payments

By contrast, the Carter-Mondale campaign, which, unlike the President cannot charge any of its air travel expenses, listed payments of nearly \$1.2 million to United and Eastern Airlines during September.

Mr. Hughes said that identified White House personnel who received either travel reimbursement or consulting fees from the President Ford Committee had all conducted their political activity outside their normal Government office hours.

About 20 people identified as White House employees were listed in the September report as receiving, all told, about \$15,000 in travel fees and other expenses and another \$15,000 as consultants to the Ford campaign.

Thus, during the first full month of the campaign, the Ford committee acknowledged receiving only about \$30,000 worth of accountable assistance from the White House staff. In addition, Mr. Hughes said, about half the corps of 10 White House advance men were transferred full time to the payroll of the campaign committee.



Jimmy Carter greeting townfolk and tourists who gathered to see him after church services in Plains, Ga., yesterday

Rosalynn Carter, a Tough, Tireless Campaigner, Displays Same Driving Quality as Her Husband

By WAYNE KING
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Oct. 17—"Tough" is the word that most often slips into descriptions of Rosalynn Carter. She does not dispute it but is not sure it serves.

She smiles when she is reminded that one writer called her "a steel magnolia," just one of the attempts to capture the soft femininity and the unyielding drive she seems to display in equal parts. She laughs out loud when someone suggests "the iron peanut."

"Well, Hamilton Jordan [Jimmy Carter's campaign manager, who called Mrs. Carter "one tough lady"] started that, and I think it was because when I sit in on strategy meetings, I speak my mind. I don't know whether it's true or not," Mrs. Carter said in an interview while on a campaign tour this week. "I really don't feel like I'm tough."

Mrs. Carter, who will be in New York tomorrow, campaigns separately from her husband, and has been doing so for 18 months—bouncing around the country, coast to coast, in commercial airliners and, lately, in a sleek, chartered Lear jet, an expense that reflects the value placed on her campaigning.

Pounding Away at Issues

The whole family campaigns, Kennedy-style, including, from time to time, 8-year-old Amy. As Mrs. Carter likes to tell her audiences, they visit "97 to 137 cities in a week," pounding away at loss of confidence in government, at waste, unemployment, "the lack of leadership," and at Mrs. Carter's own special concerns, mental health and the plight of the elderly.

"I make so many speeches my lips get sore from taking off lipstick and putting it on again," Mrs. Carter said, adjusting her makeup one more time before a television interview in San Diego. "I guess if you didn't like it you couldn't do it."

"Oh, she would do it," a campaign aide said. "She has this sense of duty, obligation."

The words seem more appropriate than "tough." There is a driving quality about Mrs. Carter, as there is about her husband. "I think it's true that most of the things you can say about him you could say about her," said Mary Hoyt, Mrs. Carter's press secretary.

Similarities With Husband

She speaks, without notes, in the same slightly flat Georgia accent as her husband's, has the same quick, if less toothy, smile, and displays the same ambitious drive, religious feeling and almost mystical belief in the efficacy of hard work. She is intensely loyal to her husband and it is in the face of criticism of him that her wide hazel eyes seem to perform that same transformation as his blue ones, from crinkling friendliness to icy opprobrium.

Mrs. Carter has also taken lately to criticizing President Ford for not holding more news conferences and for refusing to make public his complete income tax statement.

And she presses Mr. Ford on his service in Congress—"Mr. Ford [she seldom calls him President Ford] has been in Washington 28 years; look at what a mess the Government is in."

Usually Talks About Change

But in the main, Mrs. Carter dwells on the changes she says would be wrought by her husband, whom she invariably calls, "Jimmy," pronouncing it as if it were one syllable—"JIM-eh." She describes Mr. Carter as "a fiscal conservative" who will streamline the Government, cut waste and never raise taxes on "the people who work for a living and report their taxes."

"Jimmy," she says, will restore eroded confidence in the Government, reduce unemployment, provide new social services, give the country new direction and leadership. She is, like her husband, a Sunday school teacher, and she says it all with conviction. There are never any doubts, she says, that "we will win."

If the polls show her husband trailing, as the Field Poll did by a tiny margin in California, she says simply, "The polls are wrong."

She tells audiences how Mr. Carter, as Governor of Georgia, revamped the telephone system, saved \$800,000 a year, how he invested state funds in a manner that brought in an additional \$20 million a year in interest, how he balanced the budget each year and left the office with a \$116 million surplus.



Rosalynn Carter

100 percent since the Republicans took over, that hamburger has gone up 59 percent, that bacon has gone up 122 percent.

Often she concludes, "Every day I think Jimmy has got to be President, so he can do something about this." Sometimes, her political instincts fall short, as when she failed to mention Israel before a Jewish audience, or to talk about unemployment when a group of pickets showed up in Oakland, Calif., to demand "jobs, not hot air."

Her Religious Views

Wherever she goes Mrs. Carter is asked about the controversial Playboy magazine interview in which Mr. Carter talked about his religious views and about sex and lust and used some explicitly sexual terms.

Mrs. Carter always replies that it was "an excellent interview" that was "taken out of context." Occasionally she concedes that "I sometimes wished Jimmy had used some other example," and always she manages to laugh when she is asked if she worries about "the lust in Jimmy's heart."

As for her own religious views, she said that she, like Mr. Carter, believes

"Jesus is the most important thing in my life." She prays a number of times each day, she said, almost always before making a speech or giving an interview, saying or thinking, "Please help me Lord."

Mr. Carter has described his wife as his "best friend and chief adviser."

"Always Had My Identity" "We've always been kind of partners," says Mrs. Carter. "I've always worked, I kept the books in the warehouse, weighed fertilizer, all of it. I've Mrs. Carter helped in the discussions about a running mate, takes part in strategy sessions and says she will have a role in the discussion of Presidential appointments if Mr. Carter wins.

"We really don't have to convince Jimmy about a greater role for women," she says. "There will be women in the Cabinet; I'm confident of it."

Although her major concerns are mental health and the problems of the elderly, Mrs. Carter says she believes "lack of confidence in government" is the major issue.

"I can remember," she said, "that when the President said something, you could believe it. You trusted government. Young people remember things like the Vietnam war and Watergate and they don't have trust. They don't know what it is to trust."

Mrs. Carter says that while the Carters were in the Governor's mansion in Georgia, one of her maids, a prisoner on work release, came to her and asked for a loan of \$250 to stay out of jail. "I said, Sarah, that's not true, and she said, 'Yes, I've got a letter.' She had been a dental technician and made really good money. Her husband was an alcoholic and he only came home when she got paid, and one day he came home and she, well, I hate to say it, but she hid a butcher knife under her pillow and he came home on payday and she stabbed him and left him lying in the bed."

"But when she came up for trial the judge was sick and her lawyer was getting married, so they got together and decided to fine her \$750 or give her life. So she came to me, her mother was sick, having an operation, but she had \$500 and needed the other \$250. I was really incensed and told Jimmy about it. He got her out of jail."

"There are always things like that," she says. "Somebody has to do something about them."

CARTER SAYS GAVE \$57,000

Continued From

and Dan P. Shephard, general contractor, \$5,000. These or have had subcontract machinery contributions.

According to the list, retained money after his election and when his general election was from groups that had Georgia legislation. For received \$1,000 from the Stores Institute, which liquor store merchandise, ceded with regulatory.

One of Mr. Carter's associates of Savannah, a interests in nursing home state as well as in food other ventures. The owner ban, the lists showed, some \$8,600 over two years \$300 allotments.

Mr. Carter's aides in the also confirmed in interview Rabban, a private pilot, around the state during

Was Under Federal

While Mr. Carter was Rabban's concern came investigation in connection Housing Administration, law enforcement sources Federal Bureau of Investigation to question Mr. Carter aides have said neither sought nor received favors from Governor Cart elected.

Mr. Rabban's contribution in the 332-page list, in \$290 of the gifts were over the two dozen persons, \$2,000.

The largest single contribution came from Ann Cox Cham of the board of the Co. Company, and her husband company owns Atlanta's newspapers, the Journal a tution, as well as broad and newspapers in other of

Carter aides in 1970 for bers' support unusual in Atlanta papers strongly Gov. Carl Sanders, Mr. Ca primary election opponent.

From Delta and Co

Mr. Carter received \$45 Airlines, which has a major and \$4,000 from Coca-Cola executives. J. Paul Davis the board of Coca-Cola Davis, a vice president in personal relations, both i thons. Later, when he was Carter made flights about company aircraft.

He received \$1,000 from president of the Southern Corporation, The Bell Sys questioned in recent years lical contributions of its e

One former Bell official lina sued the telephone coing that it gave money to paigins to get favored the state groups that regul rates.

Mr. Carter received subs hutions from a small gro here who remains his inner supporters, Robert J. Lipsch of the Carter Presidential ca \$6,000 in 1970; Philip H. A his wife gave \$7,276 and D brell, his wife and his father for a total of \$5,000 in con

Mr. Carter later appointed to the unexpired Senate ten B. Russell, who died in office

From Those Appointe

According to the list, Mc received \$1,500 from Bert Lau banker who later served in tration, and \$600 and \$700 fr Mr. Carter appointed to th preme Court after his election

Mr. Carter's report did not much money, he and his wife contributed, or any amount mother, Lillian Carter. His b Carter, who runs the family ness in Plains, Ga., contribu to his brother's campaign gher, a cousin who is a stud worm farmer from Plains, p

Mr. Carter made the list months after he was first it in a television interview. that he had not gathered or a formal list of contributo Georgia law in 1970 did not such records be kept or such be made.

Betsy Rainwater, a spokes Carter campaign, said that had been gathered from sever compiled over the last two key set of records was found ment of a 1970 campaign aid; McCall, and turned over to campaign early last month.

Mr. McCall said in an interv kept the list in order to track paig collection and to arran you notes or other forms of ment for contributions.

Old Campaign Button Bringing Top Fly

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 17 In 1900, supporter of William Bryan for President gave away with his picture on them. Bryan button could cost as \$125.

That is what a 1900 Bryn paign button was selling for fall meeting here yesterday of Chapter of the American Politic Collectors.

According to Dan McFarlan dent of the collectors group, lapel pin showing James Cox, running mate, Franklin D. R, can sell for as much as \$28 cause the 1920 election was if national election Mr. Rooseve, and there are only about 25 su in existence.

Ed Veleber, Dumont, N. J., sa the value of a button depended it's own popularity of a cha Big sellers, he said, were Har man buttons and Theodore Ro iters.

Additional news of politic appears on Page 26.

Hearnes Is Facing Difficult Fight To Succeed Symington in Senate

By PAUL DELANEY
Special to The New York Times

JOPLIN, Mo.—His campaign office in St. Louis had scheduled Warren E. Hearnes, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, in a motorcade in Newton and Jasper, just north of here. But no one in that Republican corner of the state, near the Oklahoma-Kansas-Arkansas borders, saw Mr. Hearnes.

According to Gertrude Fehl and Jeanette Harris, aides at Democratic headquarters in Joplin, Mr. Hearnes was supposed to be speaking at Ozark Bible College here at the same time his motorcade was scheduled. But officials at the college said they knew nothing of an appearance by the candidate.

It has been that kind of campaign for Mr. Hearnes, a former Governor, as he seeks the seat of one of the stalwarts of the Senate, Stuart Symington, who is retiring after 24 years. So financially anemic is Mr. Hearnes's campaign that at times he has been his own motorcade, driving himself to and from engagements.

Mr. Hearnes, a popular Governor who served two terms ending in 1973, has trailed the Republican candidate, State Attorney General John C. Danforth, ever since he was chosen to replace the former Democratic nominee, Representative Jerry Litton, who died in a plane crash on his way to a celebration for his victory in the August primary.

Mr. Danforth, 60 years old, whose family controls the Ralston-Purina Corporation, came within 37,500 votes of beating Mr. Symington six years ago. And even though a Republican has not been elected to the Senate from Missouri since 1946, it is difficult to find anyone, Republican or Democrat, who has not conceded victory to Mr. Danforth.

Her Excitement Ended

Even the Hearnes camp has taken on a defeatist atmosphere. In speeches and interviews, Mr. Hearnes, 53, is on the defensive, charging a conspiracy by Republicans in connection with investigations of his gubernatorial administration. He displays none of the flair and enthusiasm that made him a force in Missouri politics in the past.

Here in Joplin, at Jasper County Democratic headquarters, Mrs. Fehl was asked by a visitor why things looked "great," she replied, "Jimmy Carter is going to carry Missouri. Things are going just great."

But when the visitor told her he had been referring to the Hearnes campaign, her excitement ended. "Oh well, it's coming along, I guess," she said. So dismal is Mr. Hearnes's campaign that Democrats are working frantically to prevent it from affecting Mr. Carter's close race with President Ford here. The former Georgia Governor spoke this weekend at a memorial for Mr. Litton in Kansas City. Nearly all the candidates, including Mr. Danforth, invoke Mr. Litton's name, rather than Mr. Hearnes's, in their campaigns.

One-half block from Democratic headquarters, at the Brass Rail Restaurant on 4th Street, an extremely confident Mr. Danforth spoke to the local press club the other day. He denied that he had aided the Federal investigation of charges



John C. Danforth



Warren E. Hearnes

that Mr. Hearnes, as Governor, had allowed special favors for friends and had been involved in shady bank deals.

Mr. Hearnes was not indicted, and he has tried to use to his advantage the fact that the thorough Federal investigation had turned up nothing more than minor tax deficiencies.

But this tactic does not appear to have worked. He has been unable to counter the widespread adverse publicity, the popularity of Mr. Danforth and the fact that it was Mr. Litton's death that led to his own selection by the 60-member state central committee of his party, among whom he has many friends.

Mr. Hearnes came in second to Mr. Litton in the primary, a finish that was as surprising to Democrats as was the third-place finish of Representative James W. Symington, son of the Senator, who had been the big favorite early in the primary.

Mr. Hearnes's plight was illustrated by the campaign financial reports filed recently. Contributions to Mr. Danforth were five times greater than those to Mr. Hearnes.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Baird Takes Texas Open In a Playoff

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 17 (AP)—Butch Baird birdied the first playoff hole, the 37th in a long day, and beat Miller Barber for the first prize in the San Antonio-Texas open golf tournament today.

The 40-year-old Baird, whose only other individual tour victory had come in 1961, had to roll in a 16-foot putt on the 72d hole to gain the playoff. That birdie putt finished off a last-round, seven-hole playoff that included an ace at the 62-yard, 12th hole of the 7,038-yard Woodlake Country Club course.

Baird and Barber each finished regulation play in the rain-delayed event with scores of 273, 15 under par. Baird had rounds of 70 and 65 and Barber 65 and 70 in the double-round, 36-hole windup.

On the first playoff hole, Barber missed a 15-foot birdie putt and Baird scored from about 10 feet for the \$25,000 victory.

Bruce Lietzke, in his second year of tour activity, came out of the pack with a last-round 67 that gave him third place at 275, two shots out of the playoff.

It was three more strokes back to the group at 278. They included Dave Hill, who had a closing 67 in the cool, breezy weather; Gary Koch and George Cagle, with 70's, and Al Geiberger and Sandy Galbraith, who matched 71's.

Last year's winner, Don January, shot a closing 68 for 283 and the gallery favorite, Ben Crenshaw, could do no better than a 71—285, which left him still trailing the absent Jack Nicklaus in the race for the season's leading money-winner.

Barber, who had angrily criticized the tour policy that spread the second round over two days, had a three-stroke lead at the end of the morning round today, and maintained it most of the way.

Baird, however, started his move with the dramatic ace on the 12th, his 4-iron shot hitting about eight feet in front of the flag with the ball ducking into the cup like a head-chased rabbit.

He parred the next two holes, scored a duce on the 15th, caught Barber with a birdie on the 17th and then gained the playoff with the critical birdie on the last hole of regulation play.

Palmer Loses by Stroke

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—Severiano Ballesteros, a 19-year-old Spaniard, sank five birdies on the home nine today and beat Arnold Palmer by a stroke in the Lancome Trophy golf tournament.

Palmer, 47 years old, seemingly within reach of his first tournament victory of the year, watched with amazement as Ballesteros erased a four-stroke lead and then went ahead at the 17th hole of the fourth round. Ballesteros finished with a five-under-par 283 on the 6,875-yard St. Nom la Breteche course.

Gary Player of South Africa and David Graham of Australia tied for third place at 288. Lee Elder was fifth at 293, Tony Jacklin of Britain and Ray Floyd sixth at 294, and Jean Garalande of France last at 295 in the eight-man invitation field.

Aoki Triumphs in Playoff

NAGOYA, Japan, Oct. 17 (AP)—Isao Aoki, a former World Cup player for Japan, won a three-man playoff on the first extra hole today and captured the \$23,333 first prize of the \$150,000 Tokai Golf Classic. Aoki and two countrymen, Shigeru Uchida and Teruo Sugihara, all had finished the regulation 72 holes at five-under-par 283 on the 7,065-yard Miyoshi Country Club course.

On the women's course, of 6,129 yards, Chako Higuchi, Japan's No. 1 female golfer, fired a four-under-par 70 and won the Tokai women's tournament for the fifth time in the last six years. She finished with a six-under-par 142, winning by three strokes and collecting \$5,000.

More News
Of Sports
On Page 37

ROOSEVELT RACEWAY OPENS TONIGHT

The half-mile track where you see the action every step of the way.

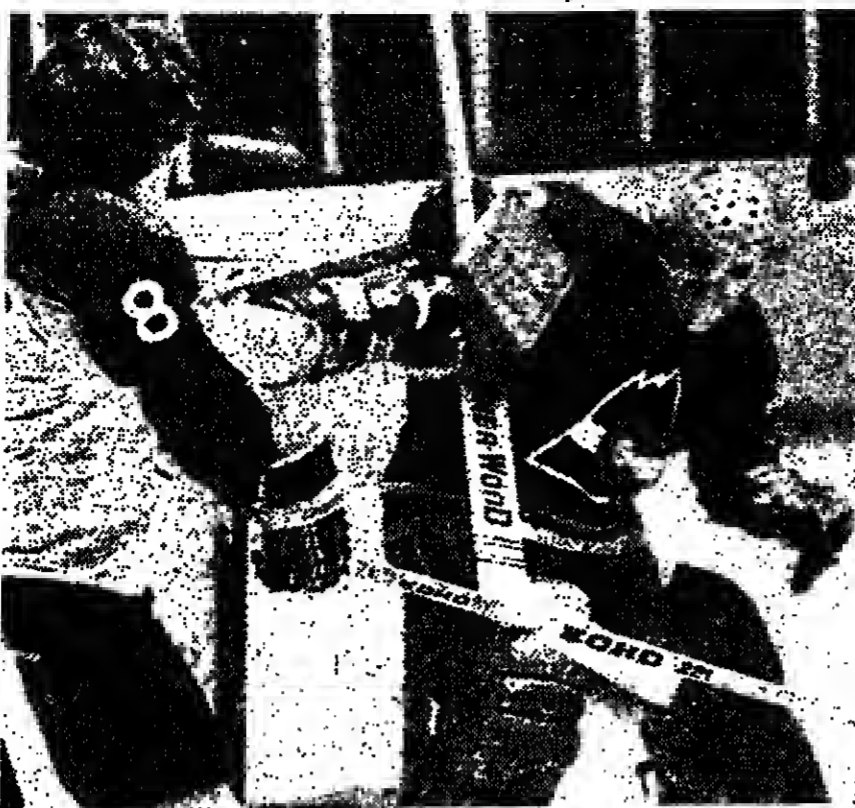
Special Opening Nite Feature: Italian-American Women's Driving Championship. Final of the series featuring four best Italian drivers vs. four American champions.



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Michel Plasse, Rockies' goalie, blocking a shot by Steve Vickers of the Rangers in the second period at Madison Square Garden last night.

Rangers Score by 4-3 On a Last-Period Rally

By ROBIN HERMAN

Having endured the boos of their fans and the admonishments of their coach through two periods of abominable hockey, the New York Rangers staged a fast-sizzling rally at Madison Square Garden last night to beat the Colorado Rockies, 4-3, by scoring three goals in the final period.

Ken Hodge tipped in a slap shot by Ron Greschner to break a 3-3 tie at 8 minutes 56 seconds of the period.

Greschner, at 21 one of the oldest Ranger defensemen, had set up the tying goal as well, barreling into the Rockies' zone and flipping the puck out to their slot area as he passed by the net and crashed headlong into the back boards. Pat Hickey picked up the puck and put it past Michel Plasse, goalie, into the Colorado net.

Rangers Start Slowly

The three-goal burst had been preceded by two periods of slow play on the part of the Rangers. "Slow is not the word for it," said Phil Esposito, New York center. "Roteo is the word for it, just roteo."

The boos were precipitated by the Rangers' failure to move cleanly out of their zone, their constant giveaways and an absence of hitting. The Rockies, a rather heavy-footed team, took advantage of the Rangers' ineptitude to pull ahead, 3-1, by the end of the second period on goals by Nelson Pyatt, on a power play; Dave Hudson, and Simon Nole. Hickey had scored on a first-period power play for New York. The crowd greeted its team with derision at the start of the third period but then cheered when Nick Fotiu, the Staten Island boy, skated out to the faceoff for his first shift of the game, on a newly developed fourth line, with Esposito and Bill Fairbairn. This was Fairbairn's first game of the National Hockey League season.

Forty-seven seconds after the puck had dropped, the line produced a goal to start the Rangers on the way to their victory. Fotiu fed Esposito, and a wide-angle shot by the Ranger captain knocked in off Guy Delparte, who was being tied up in the crease by Fairbairn. In quick succession came Hickey's goal and Hodge's game-winner.

"Fotiu, he lit the torch," said John Ferguson, the Ranger coach. "Fairbairn played well, too, after a rough weekend."

Fairbairn returned to New York late this afternoon from a trip to his hometown in Manitoba after the death, of cancer, of his 24-year-old sister. "He had four hits in the last period," said Ferguson. "That helps. If you stand around taking pictures all night, anyone can play in your building."

Fairbairn was outstanding on a critical penalty-killing effort late in the game as the Rangers held the one-goal lead. With Rod Gilbert in the box for tripping, Fairbairn hustled so much that the Rangers had more attempts at Plasse than Colorado had at the other end against Gilles Gratton.

"He hadn't been on the ice in two

Dibbs Bows To Orantes In Madrid

MADRID, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—Manuel Orantes of Spain beat Eddie Dibbs, 7-6, 6-2, 6-1, in the final of the \$100,000 Madrid Grand Prix tennis tournament today. Dibbs's confidence appeared shattered by disputed lines calls during the first set. His protests led to the removal of a line judge and sustained booing from the pro-Orantes crowd.

The victory, worth \$15,000, marked the second straight tournament that Orantes had won. Last week he was the winner in Tehran, Iran. Dibbs received \$7,000 for his second-place finish.

Japan Ousts Taiwan

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Oct. 17 (AP)—Japan took an unbeatable 3-0 lead over Taiwan with a 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 doubles victory today in their Davis Cup Eastern Zone match. Japan will meet the winner of the South Korea-Pakistan match.

Drysdale Is Victor

MURRAY, Utah, Oct. 17 (UPI)—Cliff Drysdale swore down Andrew Pattison, 6-4, 7-6, and won the \$6,000 first prize in the Utah Tennis Classic last night.

Stock Race Rained Out

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 17 (AP)—The World Service Life 300 stock car race was postponed for the second time today after efforts to dry the 1.5-mile Charlotte Motor Speedway were thwarted by increasing rain. The event was rescheduled for 1 P.M. next Saturday. It originally was scheduled for Oct. 9, but the heaviest rain in 32 years in the Charlotte area forced postponement.

Shorter Wins in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17 (AP)—Frank Shorter, the Olympian, led a field of about 1,300 runners today in winning the 7.6-mile "Greet Bonne Bell" race.

Rangers' Scoring

Table with columns for Period, Goals, and Scorers. Includes names like Nelson Pyatt, Dave Hudson, Simon Nole, Guy Delparte, and Ken Hodge.

Stemkowski Is Out

Pete Stemkowski, center, missed last night's game with a toe injury. He was hurt Saturday night in Montreal when a puck shot by Guy Lafleur of the Canadiens caught his foot.



Mimi Sheraton

knows what you like and she loves telling you about restaurants you'll enjoy trying for yourself.



Ali vs. Norton Title Fight

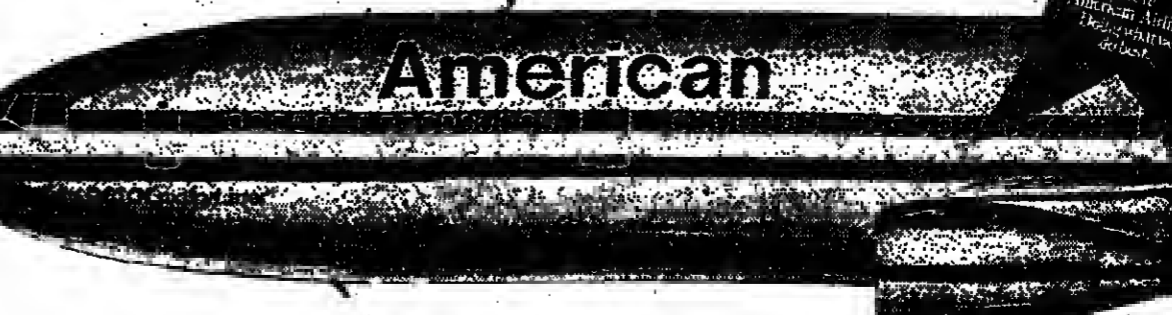
It's exclusive on American. If you didn't see the fight, here's your chance. And if you have a ticket on another airline it's good on American. Just call your Travel Agent or American so we can change your reservations. Then let us show you what we do best.



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From Oct. 6, for 1 month, on nonstops to Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego. The No. 1 fight and the No. 1 game. Exclusive on America's No. 1 airline: In a recent independent survey of its members, the Airline Passengers Association named American "the No. 1 choice for domestic travel." For a copy of the survey, write APA, Box 2758, Dallas, Tex. 75221.



American

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Arabic script at the top of the page.

Reds Turn Back Yankees, 4-3, and Take 2-0 Series Lead on Two-Out Run in Ninth

Continued From Page 1

audience and led to this complaint tonight by Robert L. Howsam, president of the Reds:

"It's not fair to the fans who support the club all year to watch under these conditions. The commissioner presented it to us at a meeting of the executive council, and some [owners] objected and expressed concern. But he said it would be tried as an experiment to see if it was practical."

To the players, many of whom huddled in jackets during practice, the ex-

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Statistics (AB, R, H, E). Includes names like Yarbros, Gorman, and others.

periment did not seem too practical as Hunter took the mound against Fred Norman in pursuit of the 100th World Series victory for the Yankees in their 30th Series.

Catfish Nearly Hooked

At 30 years of age, the man called Catfish — who auctioned himself to the Yankees for \$3.75 million two years ago — was a mite less commanding than in past seasons with the Oakland A's. He pitched four Series victories with no defeats in those days, including two against Cincinnati in 1972. But he suffered from a sore shoulder muscle for two months this summer, won only 17 games and was even knocked out of the box in the fourth inning by the Kansas City Royals last Wednesday in the American League playoff.

That was the earliest knockout for the Carolina farmer in 38 games, though as early as the second inning tonight it looked as though he might beat that record. The first six Reds who went to bat reached base and, before he escaped, three Cincinnati runs had crossed the plate.

Dan Driessen opened the rush with a long double to the clay "warning track" in center field, a drive that



Graig Nettles advancing to second after singling to drive in a run in the fourth inning. Reds, failing to get Chambliss at third, tried to get Nettles at second. Joe Morgan, right, dives for ball as Dave Concepcion backs up the throw.

carried behind Mickey Rivers and that made Driessen a pioneer: it was the first hit by a dh from the National League, which has scorned the idea for four summers. When George Foster followed with a single to right-center, Driessen scored and the Reds took the lead for the second straight game.

Foster, who stole 17 bases in 20 attempts this season, promptly tried to make it again, but was thrown out this time by Thurman Munson. And it was good for the Yankees that he was. Johnny Bench doubled to left-center, Cesar Geronimo walked and Dave Concepcion singled for a 3-0 lead. Next came a cat-and-mouse game at first base, Catfish the cat and Concepcion the mouse with 21 stolen bases in 31 attempts.

Hunter finally pitched to Pete Rose and Concepcion duly look off for second. He had it made, so Munson fired a throw to third, trying to catch Geronimo off the bag. But the throw was almost wild, and it took a diving backhand grab by Graig Nettles to keep it in the infield. After all that, Rose walked and Ken Griffey fled out to short center with Geronimo outrunning Rivers's throw home.

Hunter Escapes Jam

That made it 3-0, and Hunter was clearly struggling. He was still struggling an inning later when Tony Perez led off with a single to right field and Driessen outgalloped a high chop to the right side, beating the throw from Chris Chambliss wide of first base to Hunter covering the bag.

But at that point, with action starting in the Yankee bull pen, Hunter pitched clear. He struck out Foster, a power hitter who made no attempt to hunt; retired Bench on a fly to left field and, with the bases loaded after a walk to Geronimo, struck out Concepcion.

Half an inning later, in the top of the fourth, the Yankees broke through with their first run off Norman, a 34-year-old Texan who won 12 games and lost seven this summer for a pitching staff that lacked a "stopper." They did it on a leadoff single through the left side of the infield by Munson, a one-out single to left by Chambliss and a single to center by Nettles.

But, with a chance to create some major mischief, they stopped short. Elliott Maddox, the designated hitter, struck out for the second time; Willie Randolph was thrown out on a fine play by Concepcion and the Yankees were checked, two runs shy.

Morgan Dies at Third

After that, it was up to Hunter to keep the Yankees close to the Reds and hope for help from the bats. He did it, too, allowing only a two-out triple by Joe Morgan in the bottom of the fourth while the Yankees began to harass Norman in every inning. Their best shot came in the sixth, when Lou Piniella and Chambliss



Billy Martin, Yankees' manager, flashing signs from dugout at Riverfront Stadium last night to make light of controversy surrounding team's system of signaling.

opened with singles. But Cincinnati beats people with gloves as well as arms, and this time Morgan made a running catch on Nettles's looping fly and then Maddox slammed into a double play that Concepcion started with a fine stop near second base.

In the seventh, though, the Yankees finally drew even. Randolph led with

a single to center. Fred Stanley doubled into the left-field corner and it was 3-2. A pause while Rivers popped out to center, but Roy White singled to left, chasing Stanley to third. And, with Jack Billingham pitching for Norman now, Stanley scored while Morgan was starting a force-out at second on Munson's ground ball.

Giants Beaten by Vikings For 6th Loss in Row, 24-7

By MICHAEL KATZ

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Oct. 17— They changed their quarterback, they changed their defense, but the Giants didn't fool the Minnesota Vikings today.

Using the same sort of mistakes that helped them lose their first five National Football League games this season, the Giants managed to lose to the Vikings, 24-7. The Tampa Bay Buccaneers are the only other club of the 28 in the league to have an 0-6 record in the race for the No. 1 draft pick, if there is a college draft next year.

The draft won't help the Giants this season and neither will 37-year-old Norm Snead, who replaced Craig Morton at quarterback. Snead could not prevent a blocked punt, which gave the Vikings their first touchdown, nor a blocked field-goal attempt. He couldn't stop the Giants from again committing costly penalties, and he didn't lower the interceptions-against average of two a game that Morton had established.

Coach Bill Arnsparger revamped his defense, using a three-man front with four linebackers much of the game, but that didn't stop Fran Tarkenton and

Chuck Foreman from leading the undefeated Vikings to a net of 361 yards.

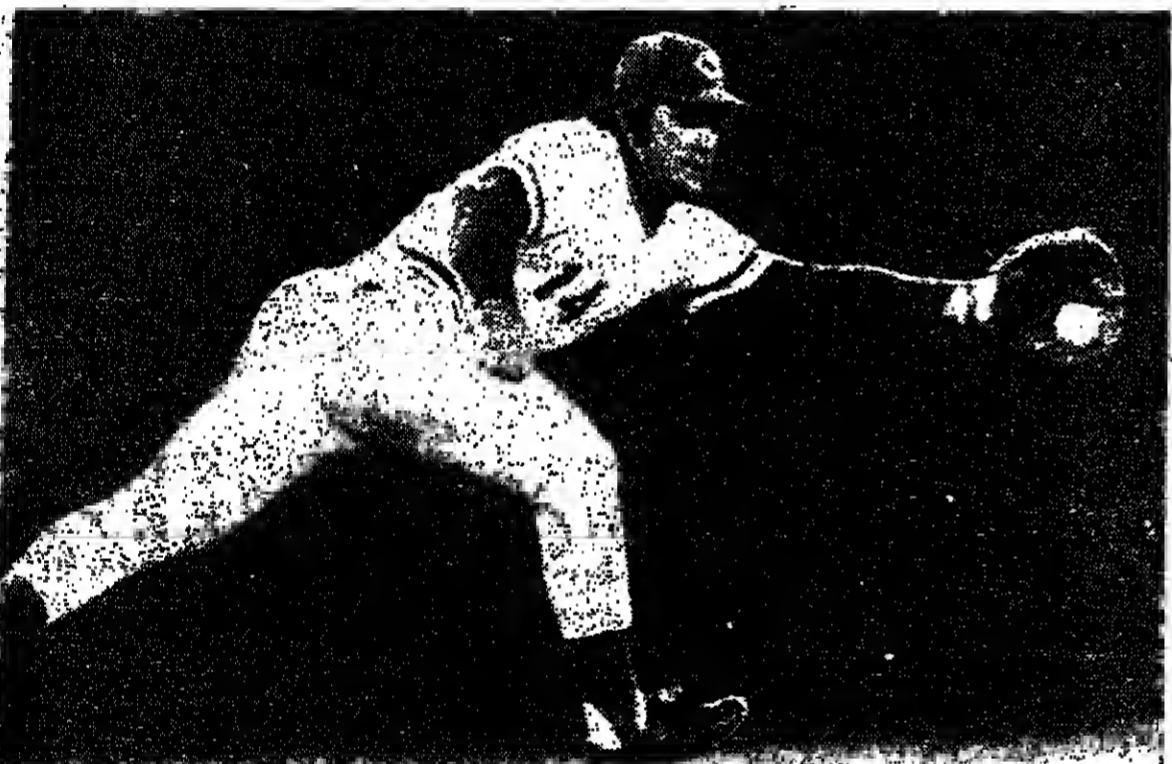
Tarkenton reached a passing milestone when he completed the 3,000th pass of his career early in the game to Foreman, Minnesota's all-round offense. The Viking quarterback wound up with 21 completions in 30 attempts for 288 yards and two touchdowns and now has 3,019 completions.

Foreman, who set a record for receptions by a running back last season while leading the league with 73, caught eight passes for 118 yards, including a 41-yarder for a touchdown. He also ran 23 times for 83 yards.

Tarkenton took advantage of the Giants' secondary, which often used double coverage on Minnesota's wide receivers to help out the inexperienced cornerbacks, Ronny Colbert and Bill Bryant. This left only linebackers to cover Foreman and Brent McClanahan, with the result that the Viking running backs and Stu Voigt, the tight end, combined for 12 receptions.

"Fran was just great at reading our coverages," said Jim Stienke, the

Continued on Page 43, Column 1



Pete Rose roaring far to his left to field a grounder by Thurman Munson, but Munson beat the throw.

The Weather and Walkie-Talkies

ATL Oct. 17—When the second game of the series should have been played, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the temperature was a chilly 49 degrees—hardly acceptable. By the time the game began tonight in Stadium, a "freeze warning" had been forecast and the temperature was dropping toward the 30's—absolutely unacceptable for what is known as the summer game.

Atlanta's TV producer, Bowie Kuhn, demanded that the game be postponed. Kuhn was more interested in a Nielsen rating than in championship conditions, a betrayal of his commissioner's responsibility. "What are we playing for?" Yogi Berra asks, "the championship or Nielsen?" Another factor was the reported \$700,000 bonus that NBC paid for the first game in World Series history. But someone with a million-dollar arm has his career ended by Bowie Kuhn's arctic settings, his going to sue, going to win. Perhaps then Bowie Kuhn will resign as the commissioner, not a TV producer.

keep them apart for a curve. Sometimes he would wave a towel for a fastball. But the home team isn't always the perpetrator. Back when Dick Williams was managing the Boston Red Sox, they caught the Cleveland Indians sawing two small holes in the bull-pen fence at Fenway Park and lodging a pair of binoculars in them.

"They were set up like a tripod," says Williams, the Expos' new manager. "After we caught them, we had a cop watch them."

"But a good third-base coach," Fox says, "knows what some pitchers throw by the way they grip their fastball or curve."

Fox has the third-base coach for the San Francisco Giants in 1965 when Willie Mays hit 52 home runs, at least 14 off fastballs.

"Willie always wanted to know the pitch if I thought I had it," Fox recalls. "Anytime I knew a fastball was coming, I'd say, 'You're all right, you're all right,' and he hit 14 homers off fastballs I gave him. I know it was 14 because everytime he hit one, he gave me a suit. I still got those 14 suits. I'm just waiting for the lapsels to come back."

When Driessen Crossed Up DiMaggio

Not every hitter wants to know the pitches, or to risk being crossed up. Charlie Driessen was coaching at third for the Yankees in 1947 when Joe DiMaggio was still in his prime. Driessen prided himself on stealing pitches but he once used his code word for a curveball and DiMaggio had to spin away from a fastball. DiMaggio didn't want to know after that.

"It takes a disciplined hitter to use that information," says Frank Robinson, the Cleveland Indians' manager, who hit 586 home runs. "I didn't want to know the pitches when I was younger, but after a few years, I liked it. But the only pitch I wanted to know was a fastball because if it wasn't, I still had time to adjust to a breaking ball."

Runners at second base have a perfect sightline to steal a catcher's signs. Billy Martin remembers the 1963 World Series between the Yankees and the Brooklyn Dodgers when he got to second base with Mickey Mantle, batting against Russ Meyer. On the next pitch, Mantle smashed a grand-slam homer high into the upper left-center-field stands at Ebbets Field.

"I got the pitch off Roy Campanella," says the Yankee manager. "Cammy was easy to read."

Sometimes signs don't help. Charlie Fox once bragged that he could read Bob Gibson's pitches.

"I called every one," Fox says, "and Gibson threw a two-hit shutout with about 10 strikeouts."

But somewhere in the smokescreen of the walkie-talkies, some baseball people believe the Yankees must be up to something. Progress is not the Yankees' most important goal; winning the World Series is. And they know Billy Martin will do almost anything to win. When he was managing the Detroit Tigers in the 1972 American League playoff, inside pitches at Bert Campaneris's legs provoked the Oakland A's shortstop into throwing a bat and being suspended.

"Billy got what he wanted," Dick Williams says. "He got Campaneris out of there but the A's won anyway." Controversy might not distract the Reds either, but George Steinbrenner and Billy Martin will keep trying.

Advertisement for Tareyton cigarettes. Text: 'Tareyton goes low-tar one better. Of course Tareyton's filter reduces tar... Tareyton has less tar than 75% of all other cigarettes sold! ...but it also improves the taste with activated charcoal. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently reported that charcoal is the best available method for filtering water. As a matter of fact, many cities across the United States have instituted charcoal filtration systems for their drinking water supplies. The evidence is mounting that activated charcoal does indeed improve the taste of drinking water. That's why Tareyton is America's best-selling charcoal filter cigarette. Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.'

er of the First Game a Small Series Edge

By LEONARD KOPPELT
Special to The New York Times

How much of the edge in the 72 World Series, the first game of the championship series, but most came in the early part of the series in the other three in the other first city was es-

Series played the first game win only 26 of them. game loser has more than half of the first two spin, regardless of been played. Of the four that were a instead of the year, 42 ended up 1-1.

Safe Lead
The first game is actually provides a sig- the first-game win- evens the Series at e loser wins it.

the first two games which means that ner lost the second of the time. Of the oo the second game first, 18 went on to

one team took a 2-0 went on to win the of the 50 Series, 35 y the team that won dness of how the first. That's 70 percent of

me doesn't seem to race, either. In fact, 11 years, the eventual team that opened the road, with only of 1973 (who beat the games) breaking that

period of time, how- k out in a reasonably hen the home team oe, it went on to win

the Series 14 times, and failed 10 times; when the visiting team won the opener, it went on to success 12 times and to failure 14. So that home-field advantage, while discernible, is very small compared to other factors that affect any particular Series.

Since the schedule calls for the first two games in the same city, it should be easier for the home team to take a 2-0 lead if either team does—but even this proves to be less decisive than it seems. The home team has gone ahead 2-0 in a total of 14 cases—but in five of them, the team that lost the two games came on to win the Series. So of the 17 instances in which a team with a 2-0 lead emerged as the eventual champion; it got that lead at home nine times and on the road eight times.

What is significant is losing the first two games at home: no team has won a World Series after doing that in the eight years it happened—and it became impossible this year as soon as Cincinnati woo the opener.

The five cases in which a team lost the first two games away and then came on to win the championship are among the best remembered and most dramatic World Series.

First Dodger Title Recalled
It first happened in 1955, when the Brooklyn Dodgers woo the their first world championship. They lost the first two games at Yankee Stadium, won the next three at Ebbets Field, lost the sixth at Yankee Stadium but won the seventh, 2-0, behind Johnny Podres.

And it happened again the next year, the other way: the Yankees lost two at Ebbets Field, won the next three at home, lost the sixth in Brooklyn and won the seventh, 9-0.

In 1958, the Yankees lost the first two in Milwaukee, and fell behind 3-1 when they lost Game No. 4 at home. But they woo the next three and the Series, winning the last two at Milwaukee.

In 1965 the Dodgers—now in Los Angeles—lost the first two at Minnesota, won the next three at home, lost the sixth and took the seventh, 2-0, behind Sandy Koufax.

And in 1971, the year the first World Series eight game was played, the Pittsburgh Pirates lost twice at Baltimore, won three times at home, lost the sixth game and won the seventh at Baltimore in a series dominated by the late Roberto Clemente.

sized Field Goals Bloom 1 Texas Spreads in One Day

By GORDON S. WHITE JR.

a 19-year-old Texan, kicked the longest e 108-year history of y. He booted the ball placement in the first Baylor, at 2:20 P.M., ege Station, Tex. His out 20 minutes.

n, a 25-year-old senior stan, kicked a 69-yard e first quarter against e at 2:40 P.M., C.D.T. t. Then, just to prove it their touch for doing in bunches in Texas, right back with a 63- in the third quarter as Baylor, 24-10.

native of Goteborg, cousin of the former ight boxing champion, son, established the e seventh time he had old goal. The 69-yard e along by a 16-mile- ind, was Johansson's l in a game of football.

of Franklin's 64-yard ooted from the Abilene rd line in a 17-0 victory as. The public address just finished telling the e about Franklin's boot, y is Short-Lived

ever, did not learn of his record until his head. He thought he had reset a record. At first, eive it when he was in- ohansson's kick. Then "It's just one of those

ey of the New Orleans a 63-yard field goal tait Lions in a National e game in 1970. Then Arkansas State kicked i against McNeese Clark Kemble of Colora- kicked a 63-yard field. Arizona last year. These st field goals in football and Johansson began ay. Dempsey's boot is goal of 60 yards or better l football history. There field goals of 60 yards ege football. All of these ed in the last nine seas-

one satisfaction. He ord for the two longest National Collegiate Ath- ion history. Texas A. & C.A.A. member, Abilene ver, is a member of the ction of Intercollegiate, bat the N.A.I.A. and not as goal in history—for at the N.A.I.A. is an organ- les smaller than most -mber colleges.

a barefoot kicker, who style. A native of Fort, he 5-foot-10-inch athlete soccer but adopted his tyle "kick in high-school, in last year he kicked a goal for the Aggies and e has two 52-yard field

has been a soccer player od, in Sweden. He had a e in his native land. Then Davis and Elkins College gins: where he made the ublic soccer team. After nsferred to Abilene Chris- he fell in love with April dent there. They were August, Johansson kicked m placement for the first tates and the 1976 season- only college football cari-

Two N.C.A.A. record field goals, like Johansson's 69-yarder, were aided by strong tail winds, Abilene and College Station are about 260 miles apart but a strong northwest wind was apparently whipping all over Texas Saturday afternoon. Dean Low, who holds the ball for Johansson's placements, said, "When he kicked it it sounded like the crack of a rifle." Johansson's kick cleared the cross bar by about three yards, leading to speculation that he might be able to kick a field goal of about 75 yards.

Tony Dorsett came within easy reach of one of the most impressive records in college football Saturday when he ran for 227 yards and became the second player to rush more than 3,000 yards in his career. He led undefeated Pitt to a 36-19 victory over Miami of Florida as he moved within 151 yards of the record of 3,177 yards held by Archie Griffin. Dorsett should break the record against Navy this week or against Syracuse, Oct. 30.

Eight Major Unbeaten Teams
Pitt is one of only eight major teams that remain undefeated and untied. Following Long Beach State's 34-7 loss to San Jose State and McNeese's 27-10 loss to Texas Arlington. On Saturday, the undefeated and untied teams left are Pitt, Colgate, East Carolina, Maryland, Michigan, Rutgers, Southwestern Louisiana and Texas Tech. This is the fewest in that category at this stage of a season in 10 years.

San Jose's victory ended a 10-game winning streak for Long Beach State, which was the second longest skein among major colleges. Rutgers, with 13 straight, has the longest winning string. That number almost became unlucky for the Scarlet Knights as they won by just a touchdown, 28-21, from Lehigh, the last team to beat them. Rutgers will carry the nation's longest winning streak into the first college game to be played in Giants Stadium, East Rutherford, N.J., next Saturday against Columbia.

The biggest upset of the past week came at Columbia, Mo., where Iowa State (mistaken for Ohio State by some persons) beat Missouri, 21-17. Actually, Missouri got its high ranking, seventh on the weekly polls because it beat Ohio State in a major upset three weeks ago. Oregon State also surprised in the Pac Eight Conference by beating California, 10-9.

Roosevelt Raceway Opens 48-Night Meeting Tonight
Special to The New York Times
WESTBURY, L.I., Oct. 17—The opening of a 48-night harness-racing meeting tomorrow at Roosevelt Raceway will be highlighted by the finale of a five-track competition between Italian and American women drivers.

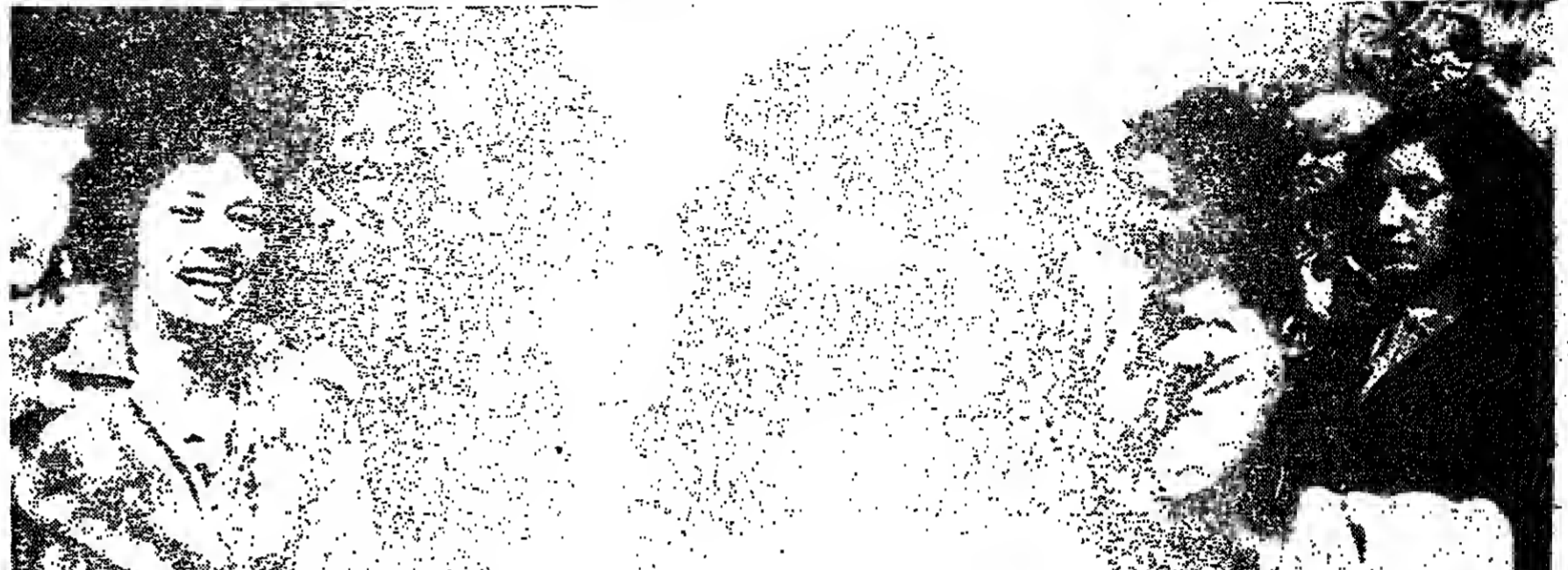
In the first race, at 8 P.M., eight women will drive the horses. The American drivers will be Janet Irvine, Jacqueline Ingrassia, Bea Barber and Sardi Fisher. The Italian women will be Giovanna Sciotto-Fintor, Agnese Palagi, Ketty Tabakov and Loreana Moretti.

The opening-night feature will be the \$7,000 third race, a claimer. Roosevelt will offer a \$2 daily double; \$2 exactas on the fourth, fifth and sixth races, and \$3 "big triples" on the third, seventh and ninth races.

Aiken Wins in Polo, 6-2
Special to The New York Times
BETHPAGE, L. I., Oct. 17—Charles and Ricky Bostwick scored two goals each as the Aiken polo team defeated Muttontown, 6-2, today and won the Wannamaker Memorial tournament at Bethpage State Park.



Reds' fans wearing parkas and gloves as the temperature fell to 40 degrees at game time in Cincinnati last night



Karolyn Rose, left, wife of Reds' Pete Rose, with Lynn Starvo, center, wife of Yankees' Paul Stanton, before going to lunch with other wives yesterday

Boats & Accessories
3800
For Sale 3802
FACEWAKER 23' x 9'6"

GRAND BANKS 42
23 Formula Center Console

3806
55' LUXURY YACHT
FLORIDA SAHAMA WATERS

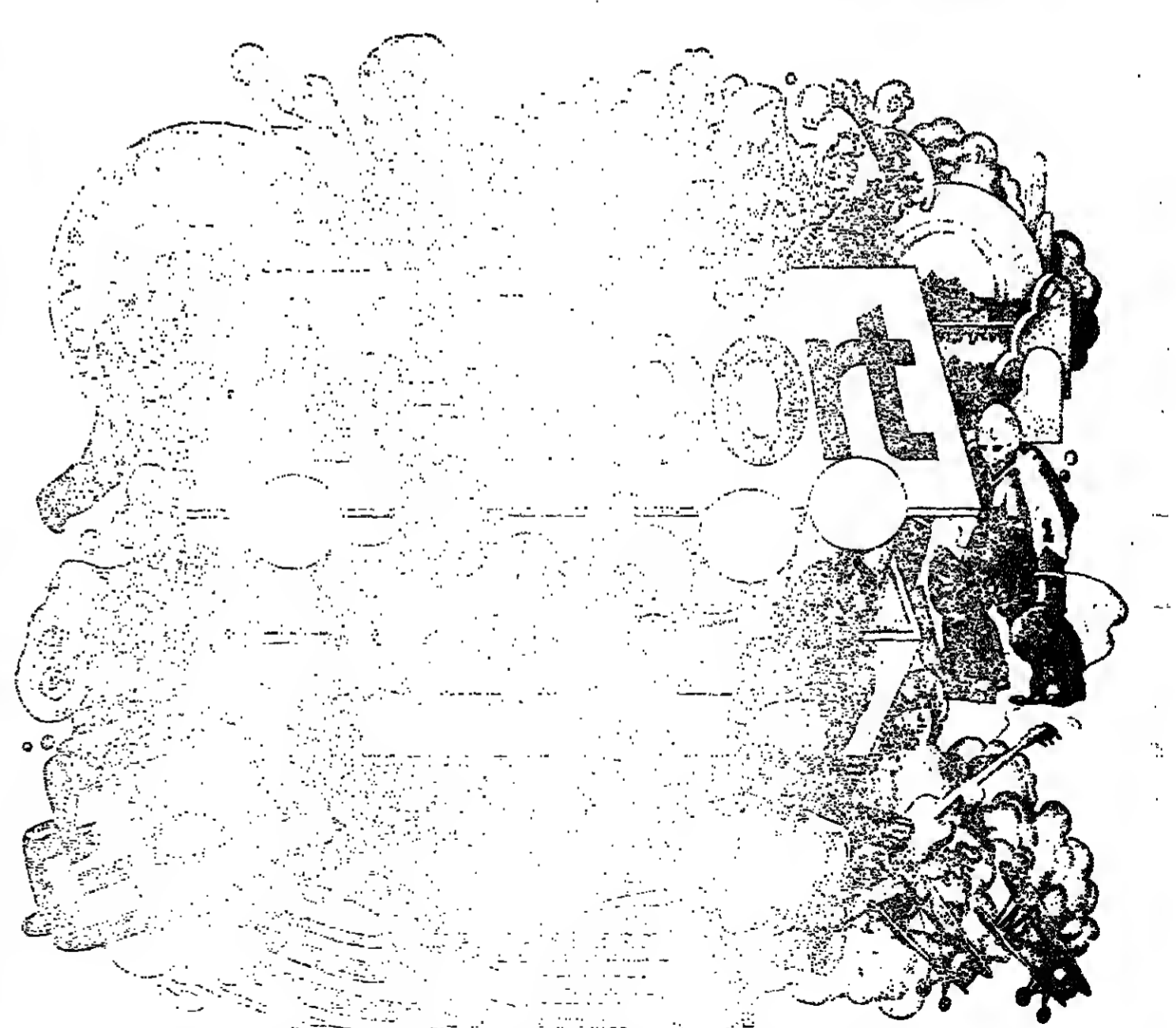
Situations Wanted 3832
WANTED: One...
BOAT SITTING

HORSES & EQUIPMENT
5300
N.J. BRED YEARLING HULLY

DOGS, CATS AND OTHER PETS
3800
BLACK LABRADOR RETRIEVER

Hep to Hepplewhite
Antiques lovers love Rita Reif's ANTIQUES column every Friday in WEEKEND in The New York Times

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NEWMARKET SEATSTAKES... Shows, U.S. Grand Prix, Pro-Celebrity Tennis Tournaments.
5 GRAND PRIZE WINNERS:
Each winner will have the chance to see a different show or event every week for 52 weeks. Or you may use your tickets in combination and take along your family or friends. Whenever possible, box seats will be available to the winners. Otherwise, winners will receive first choice of best available seats. (See rules for details.)
500 2nd PRIZE WINNERS:
Each winner will receive one pair of tickets, available through Ticketron, for any single event you choose.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
ZIP _____

Cards Pin First Defeat on Cowboys

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE
Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17—And now they are where they belong, the Cardinals and the Cowboys, locked into a tie atop the Eastern Division of the National Conference following the St. Louis victory over Dallas today, 21-17, in as well-played and as exciting a football game as one could hope for.

The Cowboys might debate the well-played part. If Drew Pearson had held on to a couple of Roger Staubach's impeccable passes, possibly Dallas would still be the only unbeaten, untied team in the National Football League. But one would be picky and small to blame the result of a game like this one on dropped passes.

Rather the review must focus on what the Cardinals did, the big-play Cardinals who once more got from their big-play people, Mel Gray and Terry Metcalf, the three touchdowns needed to beat Dallas. That was expected. The unexpected was what the St. Louis defense did, a defense that has been wounded this season and never was anything but shaky by reputation and statistical evidence.

The Cardinals served up an old-fashioned goal-line stand in the third period when they had just assumed a 14-10 lead in a game they needed to win desperately.

Cards' Defense Inspires

But the St. Louis defense came through again, halting the Cowboys at the 1-yard line on fourth down after a blocked punt gave Dallas possession at the Cardinal 8-yard line. That was a remarkable feat for a defensive unit that had few credentials and it inspired the home team.

The Cardinals then marched on land and in the air 99 yards and 3 feet on a touchdown, this one scored by Gray

on a 17-yard pass from Hart. Gray caught the ball in the back of the end zone on third down after Watters had tipped the ball. That gave the Cardinals a 21-10 lead with two minutes gone in the final quarter.

Four Tries From Cards' 8

If they lost it they would be two games behind Dallas with this interesting, high-risk N. F. L. season not yet at its halfway point.

So the goal-line stand, Charlie Watters, the Cowboy safetyman, who had a lot to do with how this game came out, had blocked a Cardinal punt and the Dallas team, with all the offensive punch of a Magnum 45 handgun, stood on the St. Louis 8-yard line. Doug Dennison and Charlie Young took four whacks at the St. Louis defense and they got 2 yards, 3, 2 and then 2 feet. They were short of the goal line by one foot. Fourth down over, no touchdown, Cardinal ball.

St. Louis then went 99 yards 2 feet to a touchdown that almost sealed the game, the score being 21-10 early in the last quarter.

Dan Dierdorf, the outstanding offensive tackle for St. Louis, said later: "You have no idea what that goal-line stand meant to us. We are the offense and we know what we can do, score. But we didn't know about our defense. I think the last time we had a goal-line stand around here was against Devoer back in 1973. That's about 40 games ago. When the offense came back out we were all charged up. You just can't leave a defense out there all day. They'll die. So we dug in to get out. The point was to get out from under the shadow of the Cardinal goal posts on a cold, clear October afternoon. Jim Hart by this time had found the soft outer belly of the Cowboy defense and

he bit the swing passes to Metcalf and Steve Jones as the march proceeded. It wound up with Hart passing 17 yards to Gray in the Cowboy end zone as the fourth quarter began, a pass tipped by Cliff Harris who, with Watters, patrolled the backside of Dallas defense. Dallas was not ready to quit. The Cowboys scored with 82 seconds left to play and then they almost scored again with no seconds left to play. Staubach's 42d and last pass, from the shotgun formation, of course, was inches off the target, Billy Joe Dupree, the tight end who hit the deck in the back of the end zone without the football.

Now for numbers. The Cardinals are not a sacking team. They had dumped opponent quarterbacks only four times in five prior games but they got Staubach four times and each was vital. So was John Zook, the St. Louis defensive end and lately of Atlanta. "I gave one first-round draft choice for him," said Joe Sullivan, the Cardinal general manager. "I'd give three tonight."

Hart was never sacked. The two quarterbacks passed and passed. Hart for 346 yards and Staubach for 250. The former was unexpected, the latter expected.

Statistics of the game table with columns for Dallas, Cowboys, St. Louis Cardinals, and various game metrics like First downs, Rushing yardage, etc.

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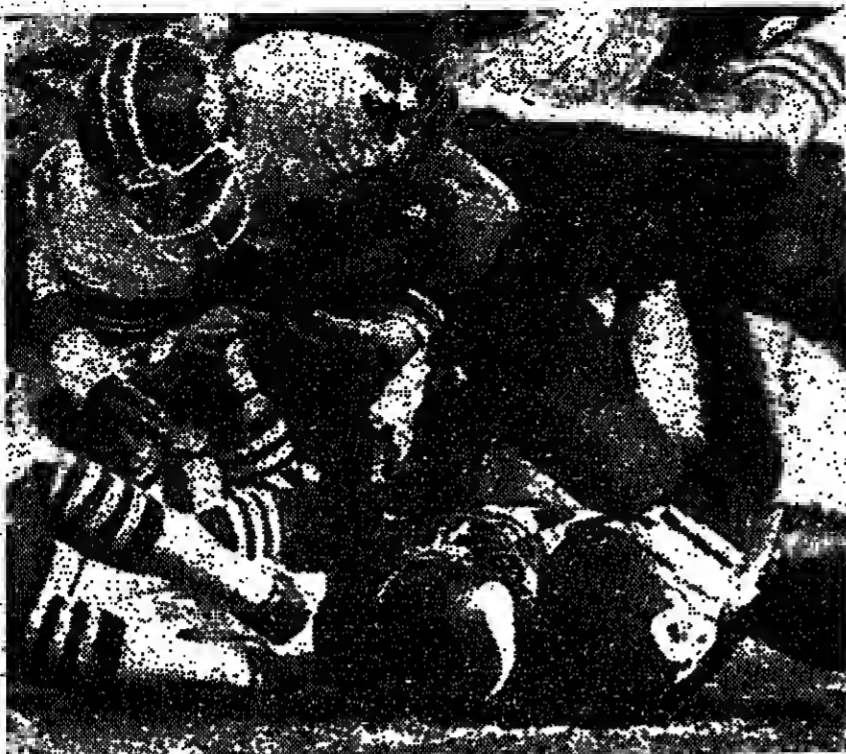
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is a defensive lineman,
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Steelers.

"Nate Allen caught the
ball late in the quarter,
a 44-yard drive that re-
Kotar's 3-yard scoring
the second quarter, and
led by only 10-7. It was
shown the Vikings had
a first half this season.
a minute of the first half
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Nate Allen caught the
ball late in the quarter,
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Kotar's 3-yard scoring
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Box score table for Giants vs Vikings with columns for each team and rows for various game statistics.



Doug Kotar of the Giants being grabbed by Alan Page of the Vikings, on his back, at Bloomington yesterday.

30 seconds to go in the half and took possession on the Giant 41. On the first play Tarkenton hit Foreman, who had beaten Brad Van Pelt, a linebacker, and Bryant, for a touchdown.

Cox's onside-kick attempt gave the Giants the ball on their 46 with 18 seconds to go, and two passes from Sneed to Ray Rhodes set up Joe Danelo for a 30-yard field-goal attempt. The ball hit midway up the right goal post and bounced back.

The Giants almost bounced back late in the third quarter, reaching the Viking 24 with a first down. Larry Csonka, who carried only 12 times for 45 yards, gained 6 on first down, but on second down and 4 from the 18, the Giants reverted to form.

Sneed, who had been hit while passing several plays before, was feeling "woozy." He didn't remember the next play, a completely forgettable one for Giant fans. Taking the center snap, Sneed went to hand off, but there was no one there. The busted play meant Danelo later had to try another 30-yarder. Alan Page of the Vikings blocked it, Minnesota took over and went 76 yards for the final touchdown.

"They're not so bad," Tarkenton said of his former team. "But they're not so good, either."
Sneed completed 15 of 24 passes and was sacked three times. Troy Archer, the Giants' No. 1 draft choice, was

emerged as Arnsparger's "53" man in a three-four defense. Archer, a defensive end according to the roster, lined up either as a linebacker or lineman, giving the defense some flexibility. . . . The Vikings awarded game balls to Matt Blair, a linebacker, and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, an old fan who is recuperating from surgery. Humphrey now has more game balls this season than the whole Giant team.

Advertisement for sky rink INDOOR ICE SKATING, featuring a logo and contact information.

Giants-Vikings Scoring table with columns for quarter, time, player, and yards.

Advertisement for a weekend event at sky rink, featuring a logo and promotional text.

Large advertisement for Volkswagen sale: "5000 VWs WILL BE SOLD! AFTER 27 YEARS OF NEVER HOLDING A SALE, VOLKSWAGEN GOES WILD!"

Large advertisement for TWA: "Nice/Monte Carlo starting November 4th. TWA introduces only direct service. Thursdays & Saturdays at 7:00 pm." Includes TWA logo.

Continuation of Volkswagen advertisement with text: "For three weeks only, October 8-31, we're holding the first sale in Volkswagen's 27-year history. And what a sale! For these three wild weeks, we're slashing prices on 5000 brand new Volkswagens. Rabbits. Sciroccos. Dashers. Beetles. And Buses. These are not leftovers or discontinued models—but brand new Volkswagens. Choose the model and color you like—and equip it the way you like. If price has been stopping you from owning the car you really want, visit your participating Volkswagen dealer today. You may never be able to get a Volkswagen at a price like this again." Includes VW logo and date: "October 8-31 The First Volkswagen Sale in 27 years. At your New York, New Jersey, Connecticut Volkswagen Dealer."



TIME this year has received more awards for editorial excellence than any other magazine.



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212-986-0054 DALE CARNEGIE COURSE

OXLEY PETROLEUM CORPORATION NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF STATEMENT OF EARNINGS TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1976

THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR GREATER CAIRO WATER SUPPLY

Announces the postponement of the International Public Adjudication for the supply and erection of the mechanical and electrical equipment for Ein El Sir, El Bassoune and Nasr City Boosting Stations Nos. 4, 5 from 9.10.1976 to 15.12.1976.

SOLICIT SALE - "Svalbard Treaty Properties" This publication is offered on behalf of shareholders & Company having the "Legal Title" - "Deed" to a large number of "Treaty Properties" and some "Point of Discoveries" on and within the Svalbard Treaty Area.

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Advertising Seeking Alternatives to Television

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY Special to The New York Times

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 16—One of the primary concerns of the people attending the annual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers that ended here today is finding alternatives to television whose soaring costs have caused havoc with their advertising budgets.

One of their problems, William M. Weilbacher, vice chairman of Dancer-Fitzgerald-Sample, pointed out, is that television has worked so effectively little has really been done to research the effectiveness of other media.

The traditional efficiency measurement, the comparative cost of reaching each 1,000 in the audience of a given medium, "has little or no value in making comparisons between media," he said.

He suggested that test markets be used to solve the creative problems of treating advertising messages in a variety of media. Positive results from them, he said, would, "indicate that our historic dependence on television reflects only that it is an easy medium to generate sales results from, but not that it is the only medium nor, necessarily, the best medium."

However, he observed, "to really learn how to use alternative media as effectively as television may require years and may require hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Weilbacher also said that the industry had to "encourage a new golden age in media research," and to that end his agency is offering a \$2,500 prize for the most original paper on "a new way to make comparisons among audiences advertising in various media." In order to encourage younger research people, he said, the agency will double the prize for anyone under 30 years of age.

Mr. Weilbacher appeared on a panel at the Broadmoor Hotel whose other members were Robert J. Coen, vice president of McCann-Erickson; George Simko, senior vice president of Benton and Bowles, and A. B. Priemer, director of advertising services of S. C. Johnson and Son, the wax people.

The last two, who share an agency-client relationship, appeared on the team and discussed a wide variety of alternative media or media methods—from advertising on laundry bags, in TV syndication, to different TV commercial lengths, to a fourth television network.

On the last topic, Mr. Simko said, "There is a real need for exploration into the fourth network concept, if only to insure access to the media." The gap, he said, between supply and demand for commercial time is constantly widening and it could well get to a point where major advertisers cannot fulfill their network requirements.

He said his agency had had "substantial discussions" with TV industry figures about the potential of setting up an interconnecting network of independent and network-affiliated stations, and he is convinced that the potential for a limited-type network exists.

As to cable television, Mr. Simko said that while it has got a long way to go before it becomes a national medium, it already can be used effectively in some cases for local advertising.

He cautioned his audience to experiment with it, adding, "If you don't, you're missing an alternative that your competition probably won't." The curtain came down on the annual

Cox Is Named Head Of Ad Review Unit

Kenneth A. Cox, a former commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission, has been named chairman of the National Advertising Review Board, the advertising industry's self-regulating organization, effective immediately.

Mr. Cox, 59 years old, succeeds James Parton, who resigned in May to become Assistant Librarian of Congress. Active in the communications field since the mid '50s, Mr. Cox served as chief of the Broadcast Bureau of the F.C.C. and as its commissioner from 1963 to 1970.

He is the fourth person to hold the chairmanship of the N.A.R.B. since its inception in 1971 and was one of the original public members of the board.

meeting this morning after talks on the creative side by Jerry Della Femina, president of Della Femina, Travisono and Partners; Reva Korda, executive vice president and creative head of Ogilvy and Mather, and James C. Nelson Jr., executive vice president and creative director of Hofer, Dieterich and Bann, San Francisco.

Mr. Della Femina called on the advertisers listening to him to become "men of business courage and fight the machinations of the abominable women in corporations, those people who approve of nothing, give nothing, are fed only by failures, other people's failures."

Mrs. Corder, who was kind enough to show a lot of other agencies' commercials, stressed the point that all television advertising should be talking to one person with real human speech and pictures that demand attention.

They should also be judged, she said, with an open heart. "Remember that honest emotion can often speak to people louder than words, more brightly than pictures," she said.

And so, refreshed in mind and body, the people who control most of the country's national advertising return to their desks to sell, sell, sell.

Snitzer Head of Leo Burnett

The Leo Burnett Company, Chicago, announced on Friday some major changes at the executive management level.

The first involved Martin H. Snitzer, 51, who was elected president of Leo Burnett U.S.A. He had been chairman of the agency's plans board.

Howard C. Shank, 53, without relinquishing his title of chairman of Leo Burnett U.S.A., was appointed an executive vice president of the parent company, the Leo Burnett Company, as well as chief operating officer for North America, which includes Leo Burnett U.S.A. and the Leo Burnett Company of Canada.

John J. Kinseila, 47, relinquishes his title as president of Leo Burnett U.S.A. to become an executive vice president of the parent company plus chief operating officer for Europe, Latin America and Australia/Asia operations.

Accounts: Pinkerton's Inc. to N. W. Ayer ABH International

Early Move Helps Yarborough Capture 76-Mile I.R.O.C. Event

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Oct. 17. (AP)—Cale Yarborough passed Jody Scheckter at the end of the first lap to take the lead, and the stock car racer sped on to victory in today's 76-mile International Race of Champions event.

Yarborough, who started third, hounded the front-row starters, Scheckter and Gordon Johncock, round the 2.547-mile Riverside International Raceway road course until they came to the end of the first lap at turn nine. Yarborough took a low line and finally forced Scheckter to back off.

The victory vaulted Yarborough from last place in the elite 11-car field standing to fifth after three races, and it assured him a berth in the series finale in February at Daytona Beach, Fla. Missing the cut to nine drivers—in addition to James Hunt who withdrew—

were Johncock and David Pearson, both of whom crunched the wall in today's race.

"I knew Scheckter was going to take off to where I couldn't catch him unless I got him early," Yarborough said. "I sort of held my breath all the way through that corner."

Yarborough averaged 97.557 miles per hour and finished 2.5 seconds ahead of A.J. Foyt, who took over the points lead. Scheckter was third, Bobby Unser, who won yesterday's race, made a dramatic charge from last place to fourth. Al Unser was fifth, followed by Al Holbert, Johnny Rutherford and Buddy Baker. Richard Petty, who made the final for the first time in four attempts was one lap down along with Johncock and Pearson.

Huracan of Argentina Shuts Out Cantanzaro of Italy on Late Goal

Despite the absence of five of its top players, Huracan of Argentina defeated Cantanzaro of Italy, 1-0, in an exhibition soccer game at Randall's Island yesterday.

Domingo Cristaldo scored the goal with a hard shot five minutes before the end of the 90-minute game. Taldo's shot was deflected by the Italian goalkeeper, but the ball hit a goal post and went into the net.

Huracan, which will meet the United States national team in another exhibition game at Downing Stadium next Friday night, was the better team throughout yesterday's game. The Argentines built their attacks carefully and with more purpose, but they were unable to finish their efforts until late in the game.

Cantanzaro, recently promoted to Italy's First Division, made a rather disappointing showing. The Italian full-backs were easily beaten by the faster Argentine wings and the Italian attack scarcely created any combinations that threatened to score.

The most well known of the Huracan players, Rene Houseman, did not play. The small left wing scored the first Argentine goal against Italy in the World Cup in 1974. At the time, Houseman's goal broke a scoreless string of more than 1,000 minutes for Dino Zoff, the Italian goalkeeper.

Sports Today

FOOTBALL: Jets vs. New England Patriots, at Foxboro, Mass. (Television—Channel 7, 9 P.M.) (Radio—WOR, 9 P.M.)

HARNESS RACING: Roosevelt Raceway, Westbury, L.I., 8 P.M. Meadowlands Race Track, East Rutherford, N.J., 8 P.M.

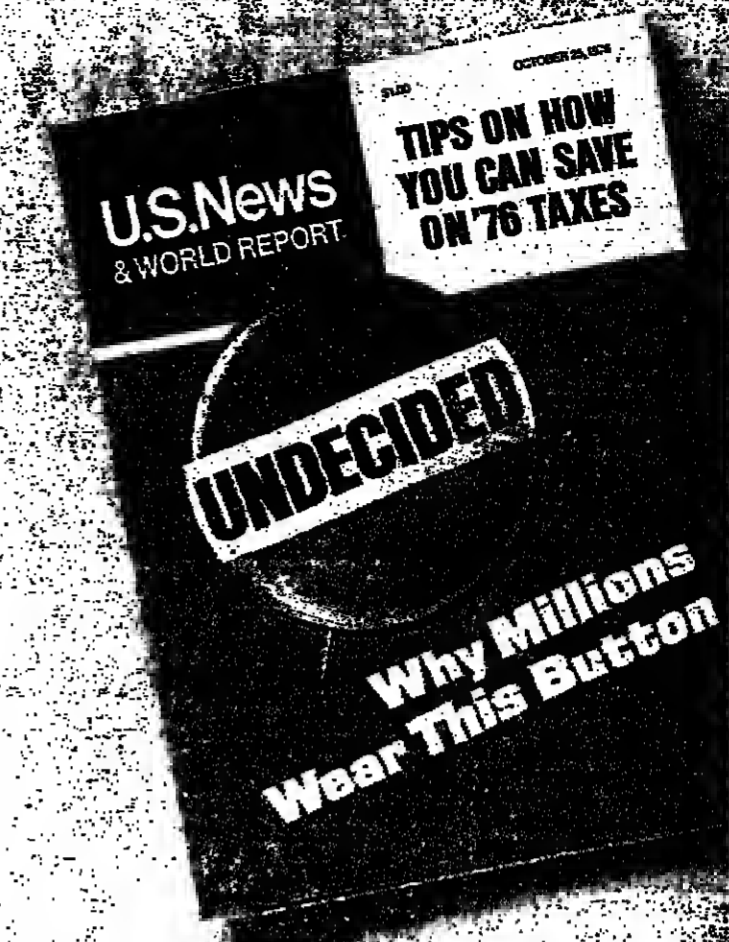
FREESTYLE: N.J. Raceway, 1 P.M. Monticelli (N.Y.) Raceway, 4 P.M.

JAI-ALAI: Bridgeport Fronton, 255 Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., 7:15 P.M. (Exit 28, Connecticut Turnpike).

THOROUGHBRED RACING: Belmont Park, Elmont, L.I., 1:30 P.M. Monmouth Park, Oceanport, N.J., 1:30 P.M.

Table with 4 columns: Sandy Hook, Willits, Shinnecock, Fire Island. Rows show tide times for various dates from Oct 18 to Oct 24.

News you can use



Uniquely U.S. News & World Report

Stories that come from digging...so Monitor readers will find something they've never seen before.

Godfrey Sperling Jr. Washington Bureau Chief The Christian Science Monitor

Readers respond to the Monitor's fresh insights on the news. They're ready to respond to your advertising. Call Mike Michael, 212-757-1227, or Alex Swan, 800-225-7090, for the new Erdos and Morgan subscriber survey.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



UNUSUAL COMPANY LOOKING FOR UNUSUAL PERSON Opportunity in Medical Ad Agency Account Management. 251 PARK AV. ENTIRE FT. 6,500 Sq.

Bon voyage! Next time you hear that, will it be for you? There's nothing like a bon voyage party to make people wish they were going, too. The New York Times America's biggest vacation guide

Ho... Let's... No... Most... TV... Spectacle... By... Magazine... Squares...

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

The TV Squeeze.

How an airline can avoid it.

Let's face it. Television is a powerful advertising medium. That's why everyone wants to get aboard. And that's why you're feeling the TV Squeeze.

Network time is a limited commodity. Just 66 hours a week and no more. Apparently not enough to go around.

Avails are tight and getting tighter all the time. And what's available costs up to 30% more than it did last year.

What can an airline do?

Let's assume you're an airline advertiser.

According to the W.R. Simmons "Media Imperatives" study, 33.4% of all adults are "Magazine Imperatives" (heavy magazine readers and relatively light viewers of TV), while 38.7% are "Television Imperatives" (heavy viewers of TV, light readers of magazines).

This same study indicates that 46.5% of domestic air travelers are "Magazine Imperatives," and they account for 51% of the total volume. To reach them efficiently, it is obviously imperative to use magazines with some degree of frequency.

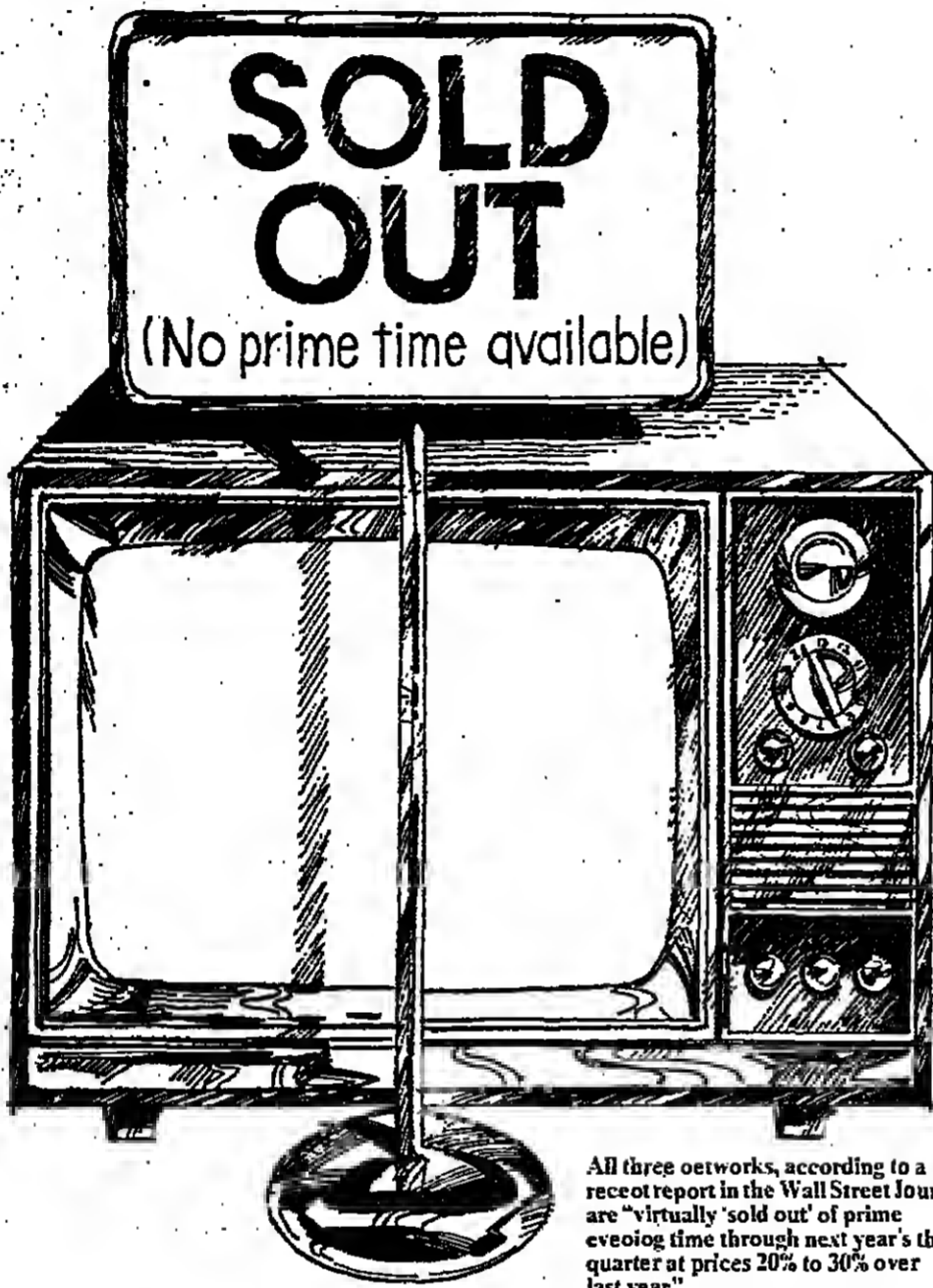
Newsweek recently analyzed the national media schedule of an airline that concentrated heavily in TV. The target market was adults who took a domestic air trip in the past year.

A computer run—Plan 'A'—analyzed the airline's average 4-week national media schedule—85% in network television, 15% in magazines.

A second computer run—Plan 'B'—increased the magazine budget to 30% of the total, decreased network television to 70%. The same TV programs and magazines in which the airline had advertised were used.

TV consisted of: Today, NCAA Football, ABC NFL Football, NBC Sunday Mystery Movie, Ironside, NBC Monday Movie, Movin' On, and Tonight.

The magazines were: Newsweek, Time, U.S. News & World Report, Better Homes and Gardens, Cosmopolitan, Ebony, Glamour, Golf, Golf Digest, Good Housekeeping, Mademoiselle, National Geographic, The New Yorker, Reader's Digest, Saturday Review, Sports Illustrated, and TV Guide.



All three networks, according to a recent report in the Wall Street Journal, are "virtually 'sold out' of prime evening time through next year's third quarter at prices 20% to 30% over last year."

It's a runaway seller's market—with no relief in sight. And the typical TV advertiser is asking himself, "Do I accept lower advertising weight or a much higher budget?"

What are the alternatives?

Fortunately, there are alternatives.

Most advertisers know the strengths of a Magazine/TV mix. The two media complement each other demographically and in the way each communicates.

TV is hard to beat when it comes to product demonstration.

On the other hand, magazines are able to give a more thorough "reason why." And their editorial environment can lend prestige and credibility to a product or service.

But what's more, surprising as it may sound, combinations of magazines—even single magazines like Newsweek—can deliver the same kind of big ratings you expect from TV.

For example, Newsweek's rating of 19.4 (men 18 to 49) tops ABC's Wide World of Sports, NBA Basketball and the CBS Sports Spectacular combined.

By buying less TV and more magazines, you can beat the Squeeze—and come out ahead.

TARGET GRP PERFORMANCE WITHIN "MEDIA IMPERATIVE"™ GROUPS			
TV Imperative		Magazine Imperative	
25.6% of adult domestic air trips in past year		46.5% of adult domestic air trips in past year	
Plan A	Plan B	Plan A	Plan B
(85% TV/15% Mag)	(70% TV/30% Mag)	(85% TV/15% Mag)	(70% TV/30% Mag)
346 GRP's	343 GRP's	229 GRP's	286 GRP's

Now for the results.

Plan 'B' showed a 12% increase in GRP's, a 6%

increase in reach and frequency and a 10% decrease in CPM. All without spending a penny extra.

Against the "Magazine Imperative" group (46.5% of the market), Plan 'B' increased GRP's by 25% (286 vs. 229). It increased reach 10%. It increased frequency 15% (3.1 vs. 2.7).

And the same schedule showed a loss of only 1% in GRP's against the "TV Imperative" group.

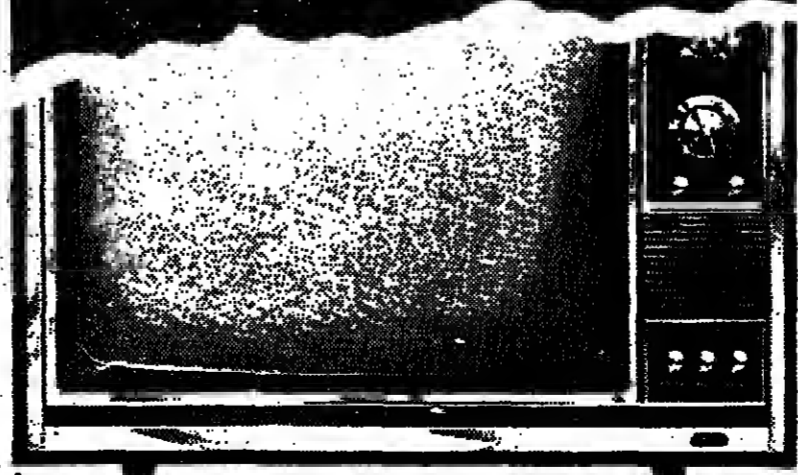
Want more information?

Send for Newsweek's free TV Squeeze Survival Kit. Write on your business letterhead to: Charles J. Kennedy, Vice-President and Advertising Sales Director, Newsweek, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Add Newsweek.

Beat the Squeeze.

Newsweek



"Media Imperative," "Magazine Imperative," and "Television Imperative" are trademarks of W. R. Simmons & Associates Research.

T ACCUSED AUD ON TAXES

Report by Accountant
The Maker Bilked
of \$300 Million

By H. FARNSWORTH

Parts of a secret file is accountant of Marcel Dassault, French aircraft builder, in France this weekend, assault companies cheated argument of the equivalent taxes.

of falsified records in-charges and reduce tax liability of tax officials in new political dimension at broke six weeks ago who is perhaps the rich-

in some of the precise fraud appeared in the weekly Le Point at a time moment is trying to get approval for an austerity would increase taxes for

are refusing to sop- pointing to what they illies of treatment that greater opportunity to sharp of taxes.

of Gaullist Party movement is underscored by Dassault, the 84-year-old fighter-bombers, as one financial supporters of the Gaullists are the dominant governing coalition.

ished what it said were of a 17-page summary guarities to the handwrit- at Hervé de Vathaire.

old accountant is in prison with embezzling the 1.6 million from Mr. Das-

Paris court turned down by Mr. de Vathaire for stop the magazine from closures.

had disappeared last the \$1.6 million from bank accounts, over Vathaire had joint signature

still not completely clear, a Dassault employee for made photo copies of Das- od had compiled a 17-page file. Police said Mr. de ne friendly with a former convicted plane hijacker say, who has disappeared.

Mr. de Vathaire's testimo- file and the money fell Kay's hands. There is now al arrest warrant for him in the south of France

e summary, written on a d and signed on each page Vathaire himself was on transmitted through inter- be police. This is the docu- now fallen into the hands and other French journals.

who has said his former disturbed by the death of year and then developed sary and Paris night spots, a suit for breach of trust Vathaire.

builder, whose planes carry clear deterrent and have ad to 20 countries, is con- the most powerful figures establishment.

ately denied any irregu- is company has just issued noting that specific points aire summary were "nex- other points had been "al- 1" in negotiations with the

view on French televisioo rding to Reuters, Mr. Das- "I am guilty of absolutely

oo a French radio station Dassault labeled the whole urdity." Le Point, in an arti- ll appear on French news- row, said it was too soon judgment. But it quoted the summary as itemizing eva- that cost the French Govern- tion francs, or about \$300 rent exchange rates.

of Accountants Used haire wrote that at Dassault 46 Avenue Kleber near the npe, a special team of ac- as charged with fabricating rker records to establish for the airplanes. The ac- said, went so far as to put- time cards into a punch

it's aviation company is fed inds. A company called La mobiliere Marcel Dassault, the top of the pyramid of npanies and completely pri- led, engaged in a systematic atioo of the aviation compa- Vathaire wrote.

the aviation company "hulid- d not exist, others that had e said. The aviation company paid to the parent company ctories that it had construct- at it was forced to build on ng to the parent company).

stant spoke of "unjustified enes" citing among examples swimming pool at Beauvais France, construction of tennis ey given to Jours de-France's magazine that Mr. Dassault ee distribution of copies.

also of funds transferred to ss bank accounts, and the of \$10 million that was spent outh of Paris, a copy of the n at Versailles.

ly increased by this disclosure it said in a radio interview that he had this "large villa" veive clients. "Everybody does e Rolls-Royce Company) out- land." He denied that it was the Petit Trianoo, because he had only one floor.

can have a house built." Mr. ent oo to say. "One-can't criti- at. It provides work for entre- who need it now, for artists, ors. It's good to make business can't pass one's time simply s's money in his sock."

How They* Hope to Help You Advertise Most Effectively in Magazines

*THE ADVERTISING RESEARCH FOUNDATION

An explanation, in non-technical terms, of pioneering work under way in magazine research. With comments on how it might prove uniquely useful to you...immediately and in the future.

Spadework—experimental work—doesn't get much publicity. So only a few people in advertising know about—and perhaps even fewer understand—the work of three Task Forces created by The Magazine Research Development Committee of the ARF.

But the work of these Task Forces could:

- Help you make more sophisticated use—and avoid pitfalls in using—magazine research now available.
- Provide, for the first time ever, a uniform yardstick for judging the validity of magazine audience studies.
- Take magazine research to the ultimate in value to advertisers—to where it measures what different magazines can do for your advertising.

Many companies (including advertisers, agencies and magazines) have contributed some of their most competent and creative people to the three Task Forces.

Conference in NYC

Today, some 1,300 marketers have gathered in New York for the Advertising Research Foundation's 22nd Annual Conference, this year designed to provide a "Mid-Century Perspective on Advertising Research." Specifically, to view how we have reached the present state of the art, and what to expect in years to come.

Reader's Digest hopes these explanations and our comments contribute to that perspective. And that a better understanding of the work of the Task Forces will lead to greater appreciation and, in turn, to continued and expanded support of the Advertising Research Foundation.

MAGAZINE RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

Headed by Charles E. Overholser of Kenyon & Eckhardt, this Committee recruited outstanding people who serve on the three Task Forces. The Steering Committee includes: Paul H. Chook of Ziff-Davis, Jacqueline DaCosta of Ted Bates, Consultant Erwin Ephron, George S. Fabian of Chesebrough-Ponds, Jules P. Fine of Ogilvy & Mather,

Marvin M. Gropp of the Magazine Publishers Association, Babette Jackson of Fitzgerald-Sample, Benjamin Lipstein of SSC&B, William T. Moran of Lever, Mark D. Munn of Family Circle, George Sacks of Parade, Clark Schiller of Chatland Whitmore of Procter & Gamble.

TASK FORCE and EXPLANATION	COMMENTS
<p>TASK FORCE A (Analysis)</p> <p>Benefit Sought: Best possible use—and especially avoiding misuse—of existing audience estimates produced by the syndicated services such as Simmons and TGI (and, also, estimates currently in circulation from specially commissioned studies).</p> <p>Method: By gaining a realistic understanding of the estimates we now have and use; where they differ and what causes them to vary. First, the Task Force is analyzing, with the proverbial fine tooth comb, exactly where and to what extent the current estimates differ (and where they agree). Next it will isolate and define what the various research companies do differently—in methods and factors used. Then, the Task Force will attempt to determine which of these variables cause significant differences in the audience estimates of magazines (and which don't seem to matter).</p> <p>Task Force Members: Elayn Bernay of MS, Vivian Bruno of Thomas J. Lipton, Thomas A. McCauley of Good Housekeeping, Harold Miller of SSC&B, Sally Ann O'Brien of Colgate-Palmolive, Leland Ott of Grey, William Robertson of U.S. News & World Report, Morton M. Vitriol of Business Week, Dan Matthaides of Eastman Kodak, Robert Bolte of The Gillette Company, Jacqueline DaCosta, Mark Munn and Chatland Whitmore.</p>	<p>Task Force A starts with a scientific awareness of imperfection in current magazine audiences. But also with a pragmatic knowledge that, lacking anything these estimates are being used. And that, when put into computers, they tend to authority.</p> <p>The very existence of this Task Force—the fact that it seeks answers to serious questions about current figures—this should cause us all to use them with caution. Hopefully, the Task Force provides answers, we will learn what margin for error we should have in certain figures, and, possibly, for what audience calculations or comparisons the figures should not be used.</p>
<p>TASK FORCE V (Validation)</p> <p>Benefit Sought: A tested, proved and uniform standard by which to validate (or not validate) existing and proposed studies of magazine editorial audiences.</p> <p>Method: The Task Force first will attempt to isolate groups of people it knows for certain do or do not read particular magazines. (This, in itself, presents a very difficult series of problems.) Then, using these groups, the Task Force will experiment with information-gathering techniques and situations which produce what it already knows is true about them.</p> <p>Deliberately, the Task Force will pay no attention to the practicality (cost, time, etc.) of applying techniques on a broad scale. It seeks an ideal model. The question for researchers then will be how close can they come to the ideal with programs that are economically feasible?</p> <p>Task Force Members: Aaron Cohen of Penthouse/Viva, William Deitch of TV Guide, Theodore Dunn of Benton & Bowles, Lawrence D. Gibson of General Mills, Theodore Giletti of Fawcett, Sidney Layefsky of Downe, Herbert D. Manelovog of Kenyon & Eckhardt, Patricia Murray of Young & Rubicam, Toni Smith of Cunningham & Walsh, Paul Stuempfig of Successful Farming, Jules Fine, William Moran and Clark Schiller.</p>	<p>The work of this Task Force now relates to an existing question (validity of estimate the number of people who read a magazine's editorial). Hopefully, it will later address questions more directly relevant to advertising (validity of estimates of the number of times a magazine exposes advertisements to its readers).</p> <p>Also, we hope that the work of the Task Force will make contributions that go beyond validity of total audience alone. We must have reliable methods for estimating the behavior of different types of readers—in-home vs. out-of-home, for example. Because continue the example, many media professionals discount out-of-home readers much as 50% on the grounds that they have far less chance of seeing an advertiser than do in-home readers.</p>
<p>TASK FORCE D (Definitions)</p> <p>Benefit Sought: Practical, affordable and reliable research techniques for going beyond editorial audience estimates to measurements of magazines' advertising performance. For, as the prospectus of this Task Force says, "Our job...is to learn how to use advertising dollars more productively. In this context, 'total audience'...is insufficient."</p> <p>Method: This Task Force is exploring three ways to help advertisers select and use magazines most productively, explained below in order of priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advertising Page Exposure (APX). The Task Force seeks "an affordable method of high validity" for measuring the number of times that magazines expose advertisements to their readers. Also, the net audiences reached by advertisements in different magazines. 2. Magazine Contribution to Advertising Effectiveness. Can some magazines (because of how people feel about them, how they read them) do more than others in helping advertising communicate and convince? Do some create a stronger environment of believability than others? Can we develop techniques for measuring such contributions by large numbers of magazines? And, in so doing, how do we isolate each magazine's contribution from that of the advertising and the advertiser? 3. How Best to Use Different Magazines. Because of size and/or editorial layout, will a half-page ad work effectively in one magazine but not in another? Is color necessary for full impact in some magazines but not in others? Does "adequate frequency" vary for different magazines? And again, can we develop practical ways to answer such questions? <p>Task Force Members: Hugh L. Brooks of Brown & Williamson, Michael Drexler of Doyle Dane Bernbach, Jack D. Hill of Ogilvy & Mather, Rene Isaac of Reader's Digest, William F. Niles of Times Mirror Magazines, Consultant Ed Papazian, Robert Schreiber of Sports Illustrated, Joseph Welty of McCall's, Paul Chook, Erwin Ephron and George Fabian.</p>	<p>The objectives of Task Force D may seem ethereal compared to those of the other Task Forces. But actually, more work already has been done in the areas of Definition than in the fields of Analysis and Validation.</p> <p>No one yet knows, for example, a foolproof way to measure magazine audiences. Task Force V seeks an ideal method regardless of cost and/or practicality. On the other hand, we already have a way to measure advertising page exposures, and need only find a practical way to do it for large numbers of magazines.</p> <p>Also, the ARF has already pioneered in measuring such "intangibles" as a magazine's contribution to perception and communication of advertising. Here, too, methodology known; practical application is sought.</p> <p>The focus of Task Forces A and V's work remains on editorial audience, which means only issue, not advertising exposure. And, at least at this time, they must continue to work with the minimum definition of a reader ("looked into an issue and exposed to at least one editorial item").</p> <p>Consequently, Reader's Digest looks to Task Force D for significant contributions "most effective use of magazine advertising dollars."</p> <p>In January 1975, we published an advertisement which closed with paragraphs that summarized our belief as to where we must go in magazine advertising research.</p> <p>"We must go beyond the search for total audience figures in which we can all have more confidence. Beyond even more meaningful ways to qualify total audience.</p> <p>"To the actual measurement of advertising effectiveness.</p> <p>"To that end, Reader's Digest will commit its fair share of time, effort and treasure."</p> <p>Today, with such pioneering and potentially historic work under way, we reaffirm this commitment.</p>

ARF work on magazine research is truly an industry-wide effort. In addition to Steering Committee and Task Force members already named, the Magazine Research Development Committee has an advisory Panel consisting of Donald F. Bowdren of Don Bowdren Associates, Dr. Timothy Joyce of Axiom, Dr. Arthur J. Morgan of Erdos & Morgan, Willard R. Simmons of Three Sigma, Frank Stanton of W. R. Simmons and William J. Wilson of Starch.

Reader's
Digest

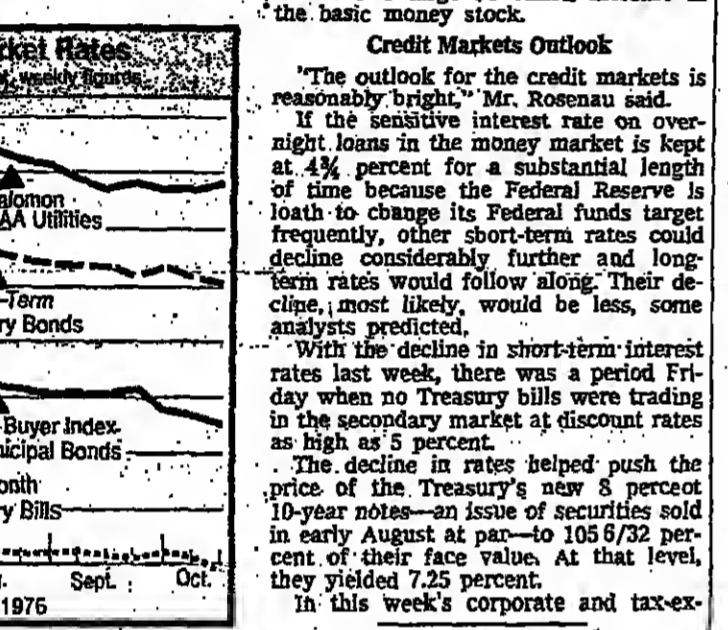
10/18/76

Arabic script at the top of the page.

St. Holds Little Hope Interest Rate Upswing

By JOHN H. ALLAN... which was supposed to... interest rates to move down...

mitting Rate Decline... Federal Reserve has been... interest rates to be...



Marjorie Fortunoff, in background, listening to the player piano she just bought at the Southern Furniture Market

Fine-Grain Optimism Tops Furniture Show

By RITA REIF... HIGH POINT, N.C., Oct. 16—There are 30,000 manufacturers and retailers...

Twice a year, in April and October, the furniture world gathers here. Then after viewing the collections of 480 manufacturers...

designer of sheets, furniture and fabrics, would do a major collection that will reach stores next year.

Mass-Production Unions Facing Schism in Their Ranks

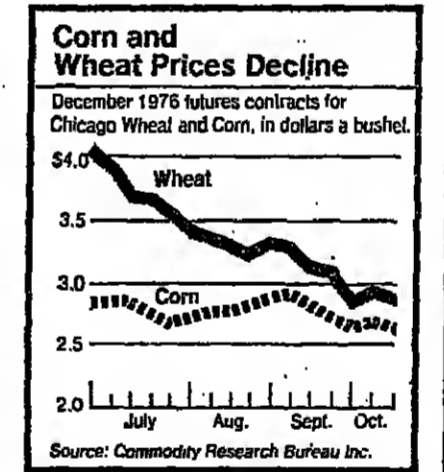
By A. H. RASKIN... craft-oriented building trades, many of which rose to double the level for comparable skills...

Oil-Exporting Lands Raising Investments in the United States

By EDWARD COWAN... WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Governments of oil-exporting countries are investing an increasing proportion of their surplus money...

Commodities: Price-Support Rise May Help Wheat-Corn Spreaders

By H. J. MAIDENBERG... When President Ford ordered a rise in grain price-support levels last Wednesday...



wheat they harvested last June and July as well as sizable amounts of their 1975 crop.

Marcona: A Takeover Without Retaliation

By JUAN de ONIS... LIMA, Peru—The compensation settlement reached by Peru with the Marcona Mining Company...



Metal bars being loaded at a smelter in Peru. The Marcona Mining Company has reached a compensation settlement with Peru for nationalized property.

Peru, in contrast, has chosen a course that reconciles the nationalistic economic desire of sovereign control over basic resources...

States feel that they have been robbed by that country," said an American banker...

Trading in Orange Juice Likely to Be Less Hectic

Each year at this time the usually quiet frozen-orange-juice trading pit in the New York Cotton Exchange comes to life...

CALIFORNIANS TRYING FLOATING-RATE PLAN ON HOME MORTGAGES

SYSTEM AWAITS TEST OF RISE

Unlike the Traditional Fixed Loans, Borrowers' Costs Vary With Money-Market Fluctuations

By ROBERT LINDSEY... LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17—Floating interest rates for home mortgages...

Financial analysts say the California experience is providing increasing lessons on how a system of flexible mortgage rates can work...

MARATHON Watch 1000 runners from around the world in the first marathon 26-mile Five Borough Marathon, Sunday, Oct. 24.

MANUFACTURERS OVER

ING NATIONAL BANK Madison Avenue at 55th Street New York 10022 Tel. 329-2290

Ask your insurance agent or broker how we're different.

CHUBS Group of Insurance Companies 700 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038

Are you paying more income tax than you need to? Jafco Life AGENCY, INC. INSURANCE SPECIALISTS 27 East 58th St., N.Y. 10022

Oil Experts Find U.S. More Vulnerable to Embargo Now Than in 1973

Continued From Page 1

tion increases before oil from the North Slope of Alaska and the North Sea of Europe enters the market in full force. At that time, according to Walter Levy, the oil economist, only a sharp increase in Saudi Arabian production will prevent the world from experiencing tight supplies, possible shortages and probable sharp price increases.

With the advent of the Alaskan and North Sea oil between late 1977 and 1980 the problem could abate until sometime after 1985 when world oil production is expected to peak out and demand could

then force prices to exorbitant levels with possibly disruptive economic effects.

In this scenario, peak or near-peak production of oil in the world would be maintained for several years before a decline sets in. Such decline, which will take place in the first half of the next century (the year 2000 is less than 25 years away), would mark the end of the oil and gas era of history, the most dynamic mankind has ever known. The world will then begin to grow short of oil and if alternate energy sources are not on hand a frantic scramble for natural resources among nations could develop. In assessing any energy problem it is

essential to remember that lead time for development is considerable. It takes 4 to 6 years to open a new coal mine or develop an offshore oilfield. It takes 10 years to design, license and build a nuclear plant.

But even ignoring further development of these three potential energy sources and the lead time necessary to meet their challenges, there is evidence to suggest that energy prices will continue to rise. Unless there is some cost breakthrough elsewhere the higher energy prices suggest that future generations may not enjoy so comfortable a life as we have had in the past and that the aspirations of the poor in industrialized societies and the hopes of the entire population of the less-developed nations may never be realized.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is meeting Dec. 15 in Qatar to decide whether to increase crude oil prices from their present level of \$11.51 a barrel. Experts predict a price advance ranging from 10 to 25 percent.

Since December 1973, OPEC, considered the most successful cartel in history, has taken upon itself to set prices for world oil unilaterally. Prior to that, prices were set in negotiation with the oil-consuming countries which held the upper hand between 1960 and 1970 when prices stabilized at between \$1.80 and \$2.00 a barrel.

In the early days of the embargo there was considerable talk of OPEC breaking down and prices falling to lower levels. Very little of this type of talk is heard today.

"Thinking that OPEC will break up and prices return to their old low levels is like believing that the czar will be returned to the Winter Palace or that the Austro-Hungarian Empire will be restored," said John Lichtblau, head of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Informed optimists expect world oil prices to rise at the rate of world inflation or slightly below; informed pessimists expect oil prices to move at a pace above the world inflation rate.

Guaranteeing Economic Growth

C. Howard Hardesty Jr., vice chairman of the Continental Oil Company, commented: "When the history of this decade comes to be written, the most significant issue will not be Watergate. It will not be the financial problems of the cities, not health insurance or even inflation and unemployment, detente or the other issues that will dominate the Presidential campaign important as they may be. It will be whether this country is able to solve its energy problem and thus guarantee the economic growth for future decades on which solutions of all these other problems depend. It will be whether this country can solve its energy problem and thus guarantee its right to continue to speak and act as a world power."

It has long been an axiom that democracies react only in times of crisis. The actions of the United States since October 1973 would seem to belie this axiom.

Interviews with informed analysts of all political and economic persuasions including government officials, energy economists, company executives and oil industry critics indicate that the nation has made very little progress toward solving either short-term or long-term energy problems in the years since the embargo.

A review of the record since October 1973 indicates a deteriorating situation where accusations of negligence have been leveled at all parties from the President to the public with the Congress, consumer advocates, environmentalists and the oil companies each receiving a share of the blame.

These basic changes in the United States energy situation have taken place since October, 1973:

1. United States imports of oil have grown from 34 percent of the total consumption to 41 percent and are still rising.

2. The Arab countries involved in the embargo supplied about 11 percent of the American oil demand in 1973. They now supply about 18 percent, both directly and indirectly through mixing with other crudes in overseas refineries.

3. Domestic oil production has fallen to 8.04 million barrels a day, its lowest level in 10 years. This compares with output from American wells of 9.2 million barrels a day in 1973 and peak production of 9.6 million barrels a day in 1970.

4. Saudi Arabia has replaced Venezuela and Canada as the leading supplier of oil to the American market.

5. Natural gas supplies continue to decline as output is expected to fall 22 percent short of demand this winter, compared with 18 percent last winter and 14 percent the winter of the embargo. Warm winters over the last three years have prevented any major dislocations from natural-gas shortfalls, but there have been plant shutdowns and some jobs lost. Oil is the most common substitute for natural gas, and that oil will have to be imported.

6. Oil from shale and tar sands, once considered the North American continent's energy eces in the hole, are now thought to be practically and commercially farther away from realization than they were in 1973.

7. The International Energy Agency, the 17-nation group of energy-consuming industrial states, has consistently found that cooperation efforts by the United States are the worst among the members of the association—a particularly fascinating designation since the group is the invention of Secretary of State Kissinger and the United States is the major force behind it.

Martin Lobel, a frequent critic of the oil companies, used the word "disaster" to describe the course of events since 1973. The same word is used time and again by industry executives to depict the situation. Seldom do oil company chairmen and Mr. Lobel agree on anything.

While events seen from either of these two poles may be colored by vested interest, informed opinion almost universally agrees with their somber assessments. M.A. Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology comments: "We have wasted time, gone in the wrong direction and talked a lot of nonsense."

James B. Akins, former United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and the man who while with the State Department in 1972 drafted the first total energy program for the nation (later rejected by President Richard M. Nixon) remarks: "We've done little or nothing to formulating a comprehensive energy program. Instead we have 50 policies often conflicting. In the meantime, Americans have convinced themselves that nothing has changed."

While the bulk of informed opinion

points the United States energy situation in solemn hues, many of the experts nonetheless share a couple of brighter themes, which make the total composition both more comprehensible and optimistic.

The first is enunciated by Walter Levy: "To change a huge economy that was used to an abundance of energy at low price into an economy that is reducing its energy consumption on a per capita basis is not a job that can be done overnight. It requires the establishment of national goals by the Chief Executive. Implementation takes a consensus between the Executive and Legislative branches and then acceptance by the public and private sectors of the country. To be effective, appropriate legislation has to be passed, providing the incentives and disincentives for the private sector to adopt the necessary measures in the field of energy conservation and supply."

Slightly Different Nuance

"It also involves a change in the habits and life style of a large citizen body. Looked at in this perspective three years is not a long time."

Howard Kaufman, president of the Exxon Corporation, the world's largest oil company puts it slightly differently. He says the name of the game is to have democracy, but in a democracy you have a hard time getting a consensus. It is difficult to get action in areas that require difficult choices.

Frank G. Zarb, head of the Federal Energy Administration, puts it in the perspective of a man in the thick of the fight: "I am not saying that we have put together the perfect energy policy. I am saying we have put together the best program possible given the democratic system and the circumstances."

The F.E.A. chief contends that if none of the measures proposed by the president had been enacted, the nation's imports would total almost 12 million barrels a day by 1985, but as a result of programs already enacted imports will be approximately 7.5 million barrels a day in 1985, if the President's full energy program is enacted, imports would be cut to possibly about 5 million barrels a day, according to Mr. Zarb.

Consumption is expected to be between 20 million and 21 million barrels a day in 1985, compared with 17 million today.

It is difficult to find an outside expert who would agree with Mr. Zarb's forecast of lower imports by 1985, although a number would give the President at least a passing grade for results and effort, all things considered.

According to one oil-company executive, Mr. Zarb "is applying O'Brien's Law," which is the opposite of Murphy's Law. Under Murphy's Law you assume that everything that can go wrong will go wrong; under O'Brien's Law you just assume that everything will go right."

Most analysts see the United States increasing its imports until the North Slope oil comes down in the latter part of 1977, then a hiatus, then another build-up in the early 1980's as demand passes increased production levels.

Many analysts expect imports to make up from 40 to 50 percent of our oil supplies as far in the future as can be forecast and some suggest that the nation simply accommodate.

Ragaei el-Mallakh, professor of economics at the University of Colorado and editor of the Journal of Energy and Development, notes that the other major industrialized nations have been importing massive amounts of oil since petroleum became the world's major fuel. "Japan, Britain, France and Germany have lived with the producers for a long time," he said. "Coexistence is natural to them, but it is new and shocking to the United States."

Mr. Lichtblau adds: "All this talk of energy independence is counterproductive. It is probably unattainable and possibly undesirable. The United States has to learn to live with imported oil, and it need not be that bad."

The other positive note in a generally dismal energy situation is sounded by Charles Di Bona, executive vice president of the American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry's chief trade association: "There are signs that we as a nation are beginning to come to grips with the problem."

Congress has moved a long way toward understanding the situation. The media has generally come out of the dark of accusations and simplistic solutions. The public is better informed. We are not on the right track yet, but we appear to be heading in the right direction."

Mr. Zarb of the F.E.A. also sees a transformation: "The working environment on energy has changed. A year ago, if the President sent me up to the Hill to talk about deregulating the price of home heating oil, I would have been treated as a fanatic."

"Over the last couple of months not only heating oil but all petroleum products except gasoline have been deregulated by Congress, and that in an election year. We have all learned a lot."

Whether or not the United States has actually turned the corner in terms of formulating an energy policy that will meet the nation's short-term and long-term needs, a number of major steps have already been taken.

Many people consider the passage of the Alaskan Pipeline Bill, which expedited the construction of the artery that will bring oil from Alaska's North Slope toward the lower 48 states, as the single most constructive step taken since the Arab embargo.

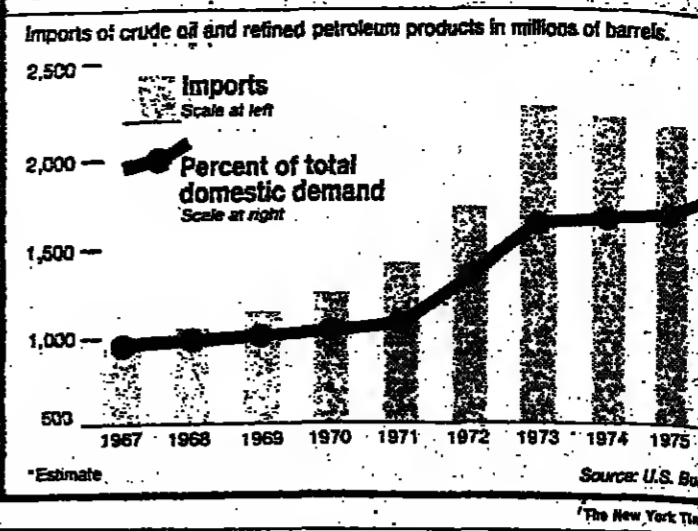
Indeed, some people doubt that the embargo and subsequent five-fold price advance would not have occurred had the pipeline not been delayed.

Joseph Lerner, energy adviser in the Bureau of Competition of the Federal Trade Commission, agrees with the importance of the Alaskan oil and that it should have and could have been brought down earlier. He makes an interesting, albeit controversial, point, however. "Sure the environmentalist delayed the pipeline beyond the point of reason, but the oil industry gave them the opportunity he said. The trans-Alaskan pipeline embodies the largest series of industrial mismanagements and judgments in history. From the original inept environmental statement to cost estimates which ballooned from \$900 million to \$7 billion, to the present welding problem; it is the stuff business-school studies are made of."

The creation of the International Energy Agency is considered a major although an untested prop of the nation's energy policy. Its conveners include automatic activation of a burden-sharing program between members in the event of another embargo against any one of the 17-nation group.

Walter Levy, a major advocate of the

U.S. Demand for Foreign Oil



L.E.A. comments: "The United States can get by. It has the potential energy resources that only a few countries can match. If we lag, the less endowed nations will be doubly disadvantaged, by lack of indigenous energy resources and by competing United States claims on increasingly scarce world resources. The United States cannot be indifferent in an interdependent world."

Charles Maxwell, an energy expert for the Wall Street firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence, while agreeing that the L.E.A. is a positive step, notes that only the United States of all the major industrialized nations does not currently have in place strategic oil storage.

The passage of the bill that created strategic oil storage is also universally considered a major positive step although it should be noted that not one barrel of oil has gone into it yet. In theory, the program will provide the nation with 150 million barrels of petroleum storage within three years and up to 1 billion barrels by 1985. This stockpile is designed to protect the United States from import stoppages whether politically or otherwise inspired.

The storage program was not enacted until the end of 1975, which raises the question of why it took so long to do the obvious.

"Everyone was for strategic storage, but nobody actively lobbied for it," Mr. Lichtblau said. "It benefited the nation but not one particular interest group so there was no impetus toward its passage."

The setting of standards for automobile efficiency is also generally rated a major step in an energy program. The law calls for car manufacturers to have an average fuel economy for all of their models of 18 miles per gallon by 1978 and 27.5 m.p.g. by 1985. The auto industry is lobbying to get the latter standard eased.

"Although the public may be still buying big cars this year and maybe next year, it is the last gasp of the large gas-guzzling auto," Mr. Zarb said. The big car has been mandated out.

Drilling for oil onshore in the lower 48 states has reached its highest level in history in terms of drilling rigs operating. This stepped-up drilling activity has not reversed the decline in domestic production, but it is believed to have slowed down the rate of decline.

Accelerated leasing of the outer continental—excluding areas off New Jersey—shelf offshore areas is also considered a positive step although the optimum pace of acceleration is still being debated between environmentalists and those pushing for more rapid development.

What should have been done or could have been done, but hasn't been done?

The list according to many experts is headed by a call for sharp increases in the price of gasoline. "Gasoline is the high-profile petroleum product; it signals to our consumers, our allies and OPEC how serious we are about the energy situation," says John Sawhill, former head of the F.E.A. and now president of New York University.

"The [low] price of gasoline and other energy products in the United States is giving everyone the wrong signals," according to Professor Adelman.

The 60 cent a gallon average price for gasoline in the United States [now averaging 59 cents a gallon of regular] is less than half of what it is in almost all other I.E.A. countries. The average tax bite on gasoline at the retail level is 20 percent in the United States. In Europe it runs up to 60 percent.

"Our gasoline pricing is in effect subsidizing and supporting OPEC, by encouraging consumption," Mr. Di Bona said. "Every extra gallon burned comes from just one source—OPEC."

Most oil companies call for domestic crude oil prices to be decontrolled, allowing gasoline and other product prices to rise to world levels. They contend that whatever extra profit they make would be plowed back into the search for advanced energy, and that the price advance would encourage conservation.

Some energy experts, such as Mr. Levy, oppose the companies' demand proposals for economic reasons contending that prices need not go to world levels to encourage the search for oil. Others oppose an increase in prices brought on in this manner for the purely political reason that the American public might be very unhappy paying at the gas pump for any sharp advance in oil company earnings no matter what good come the profits are put to. The Mobil Corporation's purchase of Marcor also causes some discomfort with the profit retention concept.

A large segment of energy analysts believe that a heavy tax on gasoline would be the best way to accomplish the desired ends.

The most commonly suggested form of gasoline tax calls for a heavy levy to be put on the gas pump but with full or partial rebates for all or at least the less advantaged. The portion not rebated would be put to use in developing synthetic fuels, strategic storage or mass transportation. However, the cost of administering such a complex program is questioned.

Mr. Levy is one expert who does not support sharply higher gasoline prices or taxes. He contends that Americans are too affluent to pay attention to all but the most repressive increase in gasoline taxes and thus only small conservation gains would be made by higher prices.

A sharply higher price for natural gas also appears to be an idea whose time may have come.

The central problem is that natural gas is in short supply; indeed, it is the only fuel of which there is simply not enough to go around.

Yet this premium fuel, which burns the cleanest environmentally and is particularly valuable in certain industrial processes,

is priced at one-third domestic oil, one quarter of even the cost of competitive heat content.

Discussions on natural gas often break down into whether prices should be set by the government or whether or not they should be deregulated or through advance is peripheral to the issue.

Another major issue faced and settled according to the passage of some mining legislation that was nation to get on with the of its greatest energy resource.

President Ford recently signing regulatory bills that by the industry as being them and to the public ascribes the defeated bill as it was a bill others say, have got things moving."

Mr. Lobel, a Washington, is an energy adviser to J said: "Whatever the merit, a passage would have done a certainty, which is supposed worst roadblock to business Development of Synthetic

It is likely that some sit will be passed in the next if an infrastructure can begin place to develop the coal Western states.

A program for the development synthetic fuels is another point high on any energy agenda. F.E.A. is of the opinion that fuels will supply about one of the nation's energy by 1985, experts say a major effort initiated in the near future if available when the oil passes in history some of the first half of the next century.

The House recently killed that would have provided Federal guarantees for fuel industry.

Some sort of compromise to be reached in the near which could include a cost loans, subsidies and direct participation.

The experts caution again any alternate fuel as a pan national energy problem.

Mr. Kaufman of Exxon "even if some new energy discovered it would take ma develop to a point of mass c

Mr. Lerner of the F.T.C. at the commonly held belief is 1970's that the nation's energy tion to all America's probli major factor in lulling the a crisis situation.

Mr. Lichtblau warns that s may have assumed shale's i great white hope of energy. Nuclear energy is probably difficult issue of all to settle name sends shivers up m

It is the perfect example o cult decisions involved in grips with the nation's en

Go-Slow Attitude Spi

Atomic power was expecte erate about 30 percent of all d electricity by 1985, compar present level of about 9 perc

Nuclear energy's estimated tion by 1985 has recently be to about 26 percent because lations and deferments cause certainty in demand growth; difficulties and environmental

A go-slow attitude seems to ing more prevalent even amid whose philippic roots are to environmental virgidity and guarantees.

Making the nuclear decision be an easy task for our pollic or for the public. The smaller for nuclear energy the greater for coal with its threat to air as well as the ravages of strip If not coal, the substitute will be imported oil, which means higher prices and a greater str nation's balance of payments. If nuclear energy, coal or oil, it re electric power available, which lates to a loss of comfort for h and a reduction in the level of activity.

It is the classic case of damne do, damned if you don't.

When all is said and done, th paths to an effective energy p the United States remain the sa and in the future as they we time the embargo began, accord most experts.

In the short term, the United must reach some form of modus on supplies, price and politics O.P.E.C., the Arabs and Saudi while doing the utmost to conser own resources and develop ow su

For the intermediate term, co nation's most abundant energy res must be made acceptable and util

In the long run, alternate fuels m developed whether they be solar, nuclear, geothermal or some y thought-of solution.

The major steps already taken, a as the settlement of the issues pending, all involve the average Am paying ever increasing prices for er according to economists. No matte is elected in November, and what p are adopted, it appears that higher i will be part of any future energy pk overall problem this way: "Energy, tough issue, and the solutions ma hard on everyone. It requires a diff kind of leadership. In the past, polit have always promised the American ple more and more. We need a leader that will take the chance to tell American people they may be get less and less."

INVITATION FOR TENDERS

Notice to the Holders of POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK GENERAL REVENUE BONDS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that moneys have been accumulated in the Bond Reserve Account and the General Reserve Account pursuant to the General Revenue Bond Resolution of Power Authority of the State of New York (the "Authority") adopted December 21, 1954 and have been apportioned in accordance with provision of the Resolution to each series of General Revenue Bonds.

The Authority hereby invites tenders for any of the following Bonds (the "Bonds") at the lowest prices tendered:

Series	Maturity January 1	Interest Rate	Series	Maturity January 1	Interest Rate
Series A-St. Lawrence Power Project Term Bonds	1985	3.20%	Series G-Niagara Power Project Term Bonds	2006	4.375%
Series B-Barnhart Pittsburgh Transmission Line Project Serial Bonds	1977 to 1985	2.75% & 2.80%	Series H-Niagara Power Project Term Bonds	2006	4.125%
Series C-Supplemental Transmission Line Project Serial Bonds	1977 to 1985	3.75%	Series J-Niagara Power Project Term Bonds	2006	3.75%
Series E-Niagara Power Project Term Bonds	2006	4.20%	Series K-Niagara Power Project Term Bonds	2006	3.525%
Series F-Niagara Power Project Term Bonds	2006	4.20%	Series L-Second Circuit Transmission Line Project Term Bonds	2006	3.55%

Holders of any of the above Bonds are invited to submit to the Authority sealed written proposals for the sale of Bonds upon the terms and conditions provided in this Invitation for Tenders. Proposals will be received by 3:00 P.M. Eastern Time on October 27, 1976 at the Authority's offices at 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notice of the acceptance or rejection of proposals will be mailed on October 28, 1976. The right is reserved to the Authority to reject any and all proposals in whole or in part.

Proposals enclosed proposals should be marked "Tender of Power Authority of the State of New York General Revenue Bonds". Proposals for the sale of Bonds shall be irrevocable and shall specify with respect to each series and maturity of Bonds the numbers of Bonds offered, the aggregate principal amount and the offering price exclusive of accrued interest. Accrued interest to November 4, 1976 will be paid on Bonds accepted for purchase.

In the event that offers of Bonds of a particular series are made at identical prices and only some of such Bonds are accepted pursuant to this invitation for Tenders, they will be accepted on a pro rata basis but only for full \$1,000 Bonds, and if necessary the balance of any such Bonds will be selected impartially by lot.

All proposals made by parties whose financial responsibility is not known to the Authority must be accompanied by the Bonds offered or by a certificate of a bank or trust company having its principal office or a correspondent bank in the City of New York, stating that the Bonds have been deposited with it to be held for delivery in case the proposal is accepted. Bonds submitted with any proposal which is not accepted will be mailed to the owner by registered mail out later than October 29, 1976.

The date of delivery of the Bonds will be November 4, 1976. (The "delivery date") and interest on Bonds accepted for purchase will cease on that date. Owners of Bonds whose proposals are accepted must deliver their Bonds in New York City to the address indicated on the notice of acceptance of proposals on or before the delivery date. The Authority reserves the right either to accept or reject any Bonds delivered after such date. Payment of the purchase price of, and the accrued interest on the Bonds accepted for purchase will be made on the delivery date. Coupon Bonds delivered for purchase should have the January 1, 1977 and all subsequent coupons attached. All registered bonds delivered to the undersigned for purchase must be accompanied by proper instruments of assignment and transfer in blank.

The Authority reserves the right to waive any irregularities or conditions with respect to any tender or with respect to delivery of any Bonds.

POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Dated: October 18, 1976.

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY



THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

Proposals for all or none of \$50,000,000 of The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, CONSOLIDATED BONDS, FORTY-THIRD SERIES, DUE 2011, FIRST INSTALLMENT, will be received by the Authority at 11:00 A.M., E. D. S. T. on October 27, 1976, in Room 67N, One World Trade Center, New York, N. Y. 10048.

Each offer must be accompanied by a certified check or cashier's check in the amount of \$500,000. The Authority will announce the acceptance or rejection of bids at or before 6:00 P.M., E. D. S. T. on that day.

Copies of the prescribed bidding form, of the Official Statement of the Authority and of the resolutions pursuant to which these bonds are to be issued, may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer of the Authority, Room 67N, One World Trade Center, New York, N. Y. 10048.

THE PORT AUTHORITY OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY

WILLIAM J. ROMAN

Chairman

October 18, 1976

CENTRAL AND SOUTH WEST CORPORATION

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

Be Board of Directors of Central and South West Corporation at the meeting held on October 15, 1976, declared a regular quarterly dividend of thirty cents (30¢) per share on the Corporation's Common Stock. This dividend is payable November 30, 1976, to stockholders of record October 29, 1976.

LEWIS J. SCHMIDTKE
Secretary and Treasurer
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

NOTICE OF PURCHASE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

4% Dollar Bonds of 1976, Due 1984, October, 1976

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, during the twelve month period commencing October 15, 1976, and ending October 15, 1977, notice of the European Investment Bank's 4% Dollar Bonds of 1976 Due 1984, October, 1976, will be accepted by Eurochem Bank, Inc., at 100 Park Street, New York, New York 10038. The purchase price for such Bonds, as of October 15, 1976, the principal amount of such Bonds remaining in circulation was \$60,000,000.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK
October 18, 1976

What's new in used cars?

More advertised in The New York Times than anywhere else in New York. See the Automobile Exchange today in the Sports Pages.

APY 100 520

Mass-Production Unions Facing Schism in Their Ranks

Continued From Page 47

As has also been used in more money into craft

Automobile Workers, long-argued with dissidence... means for protection against submergence of production workers...

on for separate ratification more exacting in 1964... was being paid to their... But the rest of the new language...

procedure's first application... to a cliffhanger, in... Three-quarters of the... interested enough to...

group the "yes" majority, but less so than the... Three-quarters of the... would have been vastly... had not company rank-and-file...

significance attaches to... the outcome of the current... expert believes that the future will be serene in any mass industry...

ism Rules at Furniture Show... more than to nostalgia... 1974's peak sales... are also optimistic...

ing in Japan: It's October, June, That Families Choose... visits to the neighbors. At 2:30 P.M. she arrived at the Meiji Kinenkan...

ued from First Page, Second Section... trip. His father showed... suggested a meat-and-vegetable picture...

Thinking It Over... mura knew exactly what meant. "Naturally," she said, "I was not a surprise, because we were based on the... that we might get married..."

retty well decided already... "but, of course, I disagree with my parents. They asked... I could get along with him... later, I telephoned Yoji-san...

er, every Wednesday night... Mr. Morita, who produces commercials for the Tokyo... System, met Miss Minemura...

the tug of war because of the likelihood that automation and other sophisticated technology will substantially increase the ratio of craftsmen in most basic industries...

"Despite the relative tranquility that now marks relationship between skilled and unskilled groups in the steel mill, the union has no complacency about the future."

"We're not going to sit on our haunches and feel we have nothing to worry about," Mr. Sam said. "No way, that's for fools. We're researching all the time, jointly with the companies. Our aim is to solve the problems before they arise."

Now the auto union must hold its collective breath lest the rebel spirit cause its skilled members at General Motors and Chrysler to invoke their veto rights when contracts are reached at their companies...

Ironically, the craftsmen constitute a restless special élite in industries such as autos in which relatively high wages and even higher fringe benefits, coupled with shrinking overall manpower needs, have given an elite quality to all jobs...

Whatever the outcome of the current craft jockeying for position, an expert believes that the future will be serene in any mass industry. An independent union, the International Society of Skilled Trades, tried unsuccessfully earlier this year to persuade the National Labor Relations Board to order craft disaffiliation votes in both the auto and rubber industries...

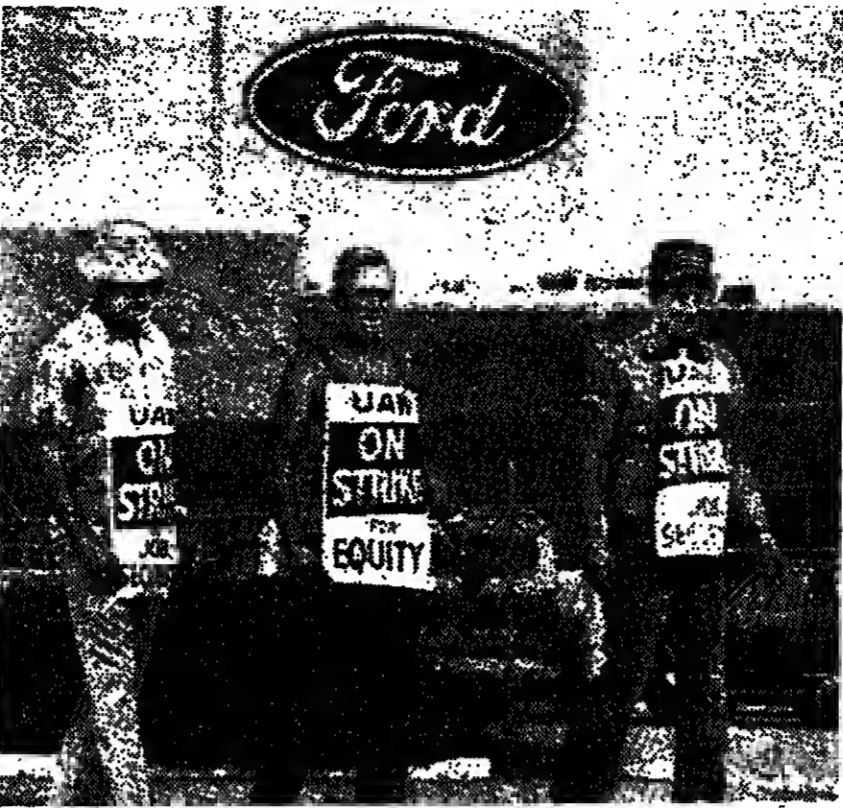
"By late last year, it appeared that 20 percent of the wood used in furniture by producers in this area would be cut off," said James Gundy, executive vice president of Appalachian Hardwoods Inc.

"Had Congress failed to act when it did," said Bernard C. Wampler, president of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association and of Pulaski Furniture Inc., "we would almost certainly be experiencing inordinate price increases in October 1977. With the continued emphasis on setting aside more and more land as wilderness area, it is readily apparent that we must continue to produce more timber on less land in a shorter period of time."

At the reception, 67 guests drank beer and saké and consumed eel, shrimp, mushrooms, jellyfish, eggs and melons. Thirteen waitresses, working their third reception of the day, hustled the food from the elevators to the tables...

"It is a very moving day for me," said the bridegroom's father. "You know, he is my only son." As usual here, the newlyweds will live with the bridegroom's parents. It is no longer a thing of shame in Japan for a man's wife to work, so both will continue their jobs at least until the first of "at least three babies" arrives.

After cutting one piece of real cake that had been placed on the side of an eight-tiered plastic cake, the couple retired to change clothes. Then the hall's announcer read aloud a poem to the parents, and their children offered bouquets of gratitude for the years of rearing. The mothers wept. The fathers cleared their throats frequently.



Members of the United Automobile Workers picketing the Ford plant at Hazelwood, Mo., on Sept. 15, the first day of the strike.

INTEREST-RATE RISE DOUBTED BY WALL ST.

Continued From Page 47

empt issues, the following issues are scheduled:

Table listing various financial issues, their dates, and the companies or entities involved. Includes sections for TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

MARCONA: TAKEOVER WITHOUT A REPRISAL

Continued From Page 47

ernment end investors were faced with a choice of confrontation or negotiation.

Over the last eight years, the nationalistic ideology of state ownership and "participation" by workers in ownership and management of industrial, fishing and farm properties has been applied to many mines, sugar estates and fishmeal plants in which United States capital was involved.

But with United States Government negotiators taking an active role in seeking compensation settlements, virtually all disputes have been settled. Except for a claim by Gulf Oil for less than \$2 million, the Marcona dispute was the last major issue.

The Marcona takeover was announced in July 1975 by former President Juan Velasco Alvarado, the army's flamboyant chief who led the military coup in 1968. Since then, exports of ore from Marcona's properties, which had reached 10 million tons annually, fell to two million tons, contributing to Peru's balance of payments problems.

The military, faced with growing economic problems, including inflation and difficulty in meeting foreign payments, ousted General Velasco in August 1975, and Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, who has an understanding of economics, took over.

The Marcona settlement took 14 months of negotiations, during which the left-wing group in the military, led by such figures as Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, a former Premier and Minister of Mines, were sent into retirement.

Actions Taken in Economic Emergency While the Marcona negotiations dragged on, Peru's financial situation deteriorated. The central bank said in a recent report that net international reserves fell from more than \$118 million dollars in December to a deficit of \$500 million in July. This made new foreign loans essential to avert a default in payments.

President Morales Bermudez has declared an economic emergency, with a 44 percent devaluation of the Peruvian sol in July and other measures designed to promote exports, eliminate unessential imports, and restore some stability to prices, expected to rise 40 percent this year.

These are unpopular measures, which have exposed the Government to attacks from the left-wing unions and political groups that used to applaud the nationalistic measures and "populist" wage increases and price controls under President Velasco.

The leftists in mine unions and on farm cooperatives who promote strikes are being jailed or thrown out under Government orders as "agitators." In the state-owned fishing fleet, nationalized by President Velasco, the boats are being sold to individual owners to reduce a huge operating deficit, against the opposition of the fishermen's union.

Dividend Meetings

Partial list of scheduled meetings for week follows

Table listing various companies and their scheduled dividend meeting dates, categorized by day of the week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday).

OIL EXPORTERS LIFT INVESTMENTS IN U.S.

Continued From Page 47

86 percent of the investments were for maturities of less than one year. Through August of this year, investments other than short-term were about \$5.5 billion, comprising \$1.4 billion of corporate equities, \$2.7 billion in Treasury bonds and notes, nearly \$1 billion in bonds of corporations and Federal agencies and \$600 million in long-term bank certificates of deposit.

Investments in stocks compared with \$362 million in 1974 and \$1.6 billion in 1975. The upward trend indicates a desire to diversify but not to gain control of American companies, Mr. Parsky said.

Foreign Corporate Stake Rises Foreign corporate investment in the United States continued to show an increase in the third quarter, according to a survey by the Conference Board, a non-profit business research organization.

The board reported 53 new investments in the United States in the latest quarter, about 45 percent of them representing acquisition of existing American companies. According to the board's survey, 178 such foreign investments have been made in the first three quarters of this year, topping the 162 reported for all of last year. Dollar figures are not available for each of the investments, but so far this year the total is placed at \$1.1 billion, which also exceeds the volume of such investments in 1975.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION to the holders of

Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas Lima Light and Power Company

8 1/2 % Debentures Series N Due April 30, 1977

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to the provisions of Article Five of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1957, between Lima Light and Power Company (Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas) now known as Empresas Eléctricas Asociadas, Lima Light and Power Company and Schroder Trust Company, as Trustee, securing the bonds of said issue, hereby calls for redemption on October 31, 1976 at one hundred percentum (100%) of their principal amount \$Fr. 2,870,000 aggregate principal amount of the bonds of said issue bearing the following distinctive numbers:

Table listing bond numbers and their corresponding principal amounts for different series (BONDS OF \$Fr. 100,000, BONDS OF \$Fr. 50,000, BONDS OF \$Fr. 5,000).

On October 31, 1976, the bonds so called for redemption will become due and payable at the office of Private Bank and Trust Company, Zurich, Switzerland.

From and after the redemption date, the bonds so called for redemption shall cease to bear interest and shall cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security under the Indenture, the coupons for interest pertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redemption date shall be void, and the holders of such bonds shall have no further rights thereunder except upon surrender of such bonds to receive payment of the principal thereof.

Said bonds should be accompanied by all coupons pertaining thereto and maturing subsequent to October 31, 1976. Coupons maturing October 31, 1976 or prior thereto should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY Trustee

Dated October 18, 1976

Advertisement for Ira S. Stevens, Group Vice President, Novo Corporation, President, Bonded Services Division. Includes contact information for Chicago, Illinois.

This announcement is not an offer to purchase or a solicitation of an offer to sell these securities. The offer is made only by the Offer to Purchase dated October 13, 1976 and the related Letter of Transmittal which have been mailed to stockholders of the Company. The Offer is not being made to, nor will tenders be accepted from, holders of Common Shares in any jurisdiction in which the making or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction.

Notice of Offer to Purchase Any and All Common Shares of Northrup, King & Co.

for Cash at \$19.40 Per Share Net

Sandoz Seed Company

A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Sandoz Ltd.

Sandoz Seed Company ("Sandoz"), a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Sandoz Ltd., a Swiss company, is offering to purchase any and all of the outstanding Common Shares, \$.50 par value (the "Shares"), of Northrup, King & Co. (the "Company"), for cash at the price of \$19.40 per Share net to the seller. The offer ("Offer") is being made only by, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Offer to Purchase dated October 12, 1976 ("Offer to Purchase") and the related Letter of Transmittal, which have been mailed to stockholders of the Company. As of the date of the Offer, there were outstanding 10,133,578 Shares.

The Offer Expires at 6:00 P.M., New York City Time, on October 21, 1976, Unless Extended.

The Offer is not conditioned upon any minimum number of Shares being tendered. Subject to the terms of the Offer, Sandoz will purchase any and all Shares properly tendered prior to the expiration of the Offer. Payment for Shares properly tendered and deposited prior to 6:00 P.M., New York City time, on October 21, 1976 will be made as soon as practicable after that time.

Tenders of Shares shall be irrevocable, except that Shares may be withdrawn at any time prior to 10:00 A.M., New York City time, on October 19, 1976 and unless theretofore purchased by Sandoz may also be withdrawn after December 10, 1976.

Sandoz will not pay any fee or commission to any broker, dealer or other person (other than the Dealer Manager and Soliciting Agent) in connection with the solicitation of tenders of Shares pursuant to the Offer.

The Offer to Purchase and the Letter of Transmittal contain important information which should be read before any decision is made with respect to the Offer. A tender may be made only by a duly executed Letter of Transmittal.

Copies of the Offer to Purchase and the Letter of Transmittal are available from:

Advertisement for Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. as the Dealer Manager for the Offer. Includes contact information for Minneapolis, New York, and San Francisco.

NEW MAFIA POLICIES ARE REPORTED LIKELY

Continued From Page 1

States from Sicily as a stowaway when he was 19 years old, believed in caution and in the old ways, the traditions and practices that have sustained the Mafia as a strong force in Sicily for centuries.

To Carlo Gambino, this philosophy meant that you deal only with those you know and trust absolutely, that you punish those who violate the rules and that you avoid doing anything personally or professionally that could invite undue attention to the family or create unnecessary risks for it.

The 500-member crime family that has been shaped into the most powerful in the country was built on a core of about 150 men who were not only bound together by membership in the same group but were blood relatives, even if the relationship stretched to fourth and fifth cousins.

In fact, there was such frequent intermarriage among Gambino relatives that a study of the crime family by the F.B.I. showed a higher than normal incidence of retardation among offspring. Carlo Gambino himself married his first cousin, Catherine Castellano, although no problem resulted with the offspring of their union.

Avoided Attention

Mr. Gambino was not loath to punish those in his family who had violated the rules, according to informants. But rather than have them shot down in the street, avoiding headlines, he made certain that they simply disappeared.

He also avoided undue attention by living modestly, devoting himself to his wife and family and making sure that those closest to him followed his example.

Mr. Gambino abandoned his conservative philosophy only once, in 1970, when he lent his support to Joseph A. Colombo Sr., the leader of another Mafia family who had ascended to his position with Mr. Gambino's backing. Mr. Colombo led the Italian-American Civil Rights League to demonstrate against the F.B.I. and to disclaim the existence of the Mafia.

But instead of discouraging pressure from law enforcement agencies, Mr. Colombo's tactics increased it, and Mr. Gambino eventually withdrew his support. Shortly afterward, Mr. Colombo was shot during an Italian unity day rally at Columbus Circle by a black who was immediately killed by an unknown assassin.

After that, Mr. Gambino persuaded the Mafia families in the city to retreat to the shadows, where they had traditionally operated, and to return to their old ways.

According to underworld informants, Mr. Gambino defended his conservative style of operating in contrast to that of the more flamboyant Mafia bosses by pointing out that the members of his crime family had not only prospered under his leadership but had also avoided prison.

2 Groups to Family

Of all the Mafia families on the East Coast, his was the least affected by the mounting campaign against organized crime during the last decade. Of his close associates, only his under boss, Aniello Dellacroce, who is now on Rikers Island serving the last two months of a prison sentence, was convicted of any serious crime.

The crime family Mr. Gambino leaves behind is divided into two groups—blood relatives of the Gambinos, who are now led by Paul Castellano, Mr. Gambino's brother-in-law, and those who are not blood relatives, led by Mr. Dellacroce.

The 62-year-old Mr. Dellacroce is considered to be the more forceful of the two and is expected to take command of the family when he is released from prison.

But the most respected of the Mafia bosses in the city, now that Mr. Gambino is dead, will probably be Carmine Galante, the reputed head of the Joseph Bonanno family.

Mr. Galante, 64, who recently completed a 15-year prison term for a narcotics conviction, was reported to have been the primary force in persuading the commission to allow the five New York families to initiate 10 new members each a few months ago.

The number was limited in deference to Mr. Gambino, but with his death, the gates to new members are certain to be opened wider.

Many gangsters have been waiting for a long time to be "made," or initiated fully into a Mafia family. Being "made" holds the same prestige in the Mafia that being initiated into the best fraternities used to have in some colleges.

'A Good Fellow'

"Made" members, who refer to one another as "a good fellow" or "a dear fellow," can participate in "sitdowns," or Mafia conferences. They can also rely on the support of the family in operating their rackets and can count on its protection from harassment by members of other families. But the existence of five families in the city competing for the same rackets results in animosity that will make them vulnerable to penetration.

"The best way you get to a wise guy [Mafia member] in one family is to find out who hates him the most in another," said a Federal agent.

Two years before his death, Mr. Gambino suggested that the five New York families be merged into one, pointing out that the Chicago, Detroit and New Orleans families had been able to resist law enforcement pressures more effectively because they were not divided into several competing groups.

His proposal was not received with enthusiasm, however, and by that time he was too sick to press the issue.

With Mr. Gambino gone, Mafia gang wars appear inevitable. Law enforcement officials, they point out, that the Gambino and Bonanno families have been traditional enemies since 1963, when Joseph Bonanno tried to have Mr. Gambino assassinated. Now that the Bonanno family has a strong leader in Mr. Galante, its members may try to encroach upon Gambino rackets, which will certainly result in conflict.

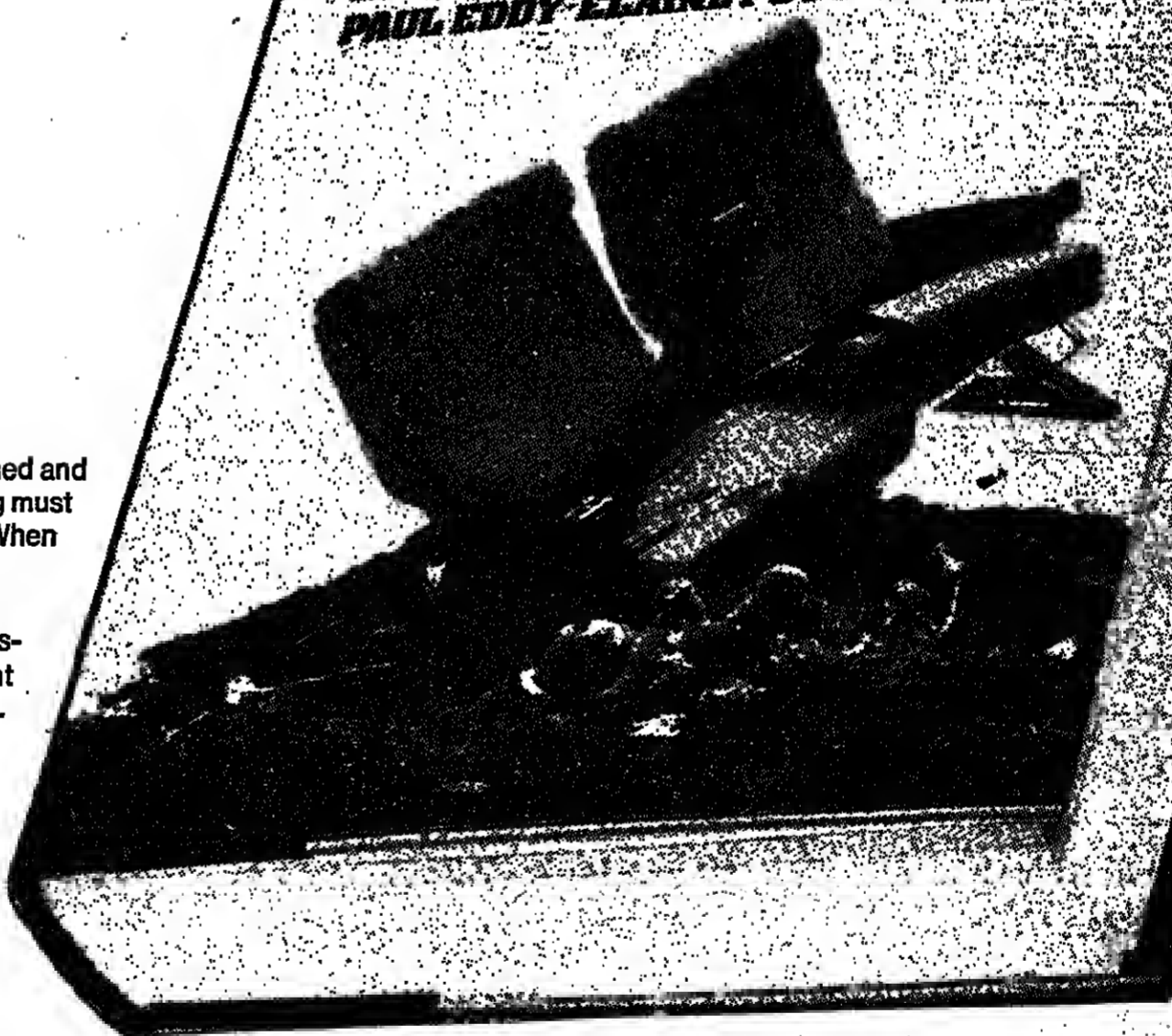
In the last months of his life, Mr. Gambino was not able to prevent internal fighting in the Joseph Colombo family. During the last two months, two members of the family were shot down by assassins believed to be members of the same family, and more violence within the family is expected by law enforcement officials.

TODAY, EVERY CONGRESSMAN IN THE UNITED STATES WILL FIND THE BOOK ON HIS DESK.

DESTINATION DISASTER

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A book can make a difference. Ralph Nader, whose *Unsafe At Any Speed* forced an unwilling automotive industry to take steps to promote automobile safety, said this about *Destination Disaster*:

"Much more than a first-class report about the world's largest civil airplane disaster, *Destination Disaster* portrays in personal terms the corporate regulatory background which led to this avoidable tragedy. The book weaves this intricate tapestry with such detail, clarity and moving drama that you will understand readily how similar catastrophes could happen again and again. For *Destination Disaster* is above all a study of the avoidance of responsibility by big business organizations and their leaders for the consequences of their negligent or wrong decisions."

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Opportunity

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a page number or section indicator.

Real estate listings for Queens, Nassau-Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

Real estate listings for Nassau-Suffolk and Westchester counties.

Real estate listings for Westchester and Dutchess counties.

Real estate listings for Dutchess and Sullivan counties.

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Real estate listings for Rensselaer and Saratoga counties.

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Real estate listings for Hamilton and Columbia counties.

Bottom margin text containing various notices and contact information.

Advertisement for Nassau County, featuring 'SAVE TOLL CHARGES' and 'Call by the New York Times'.

Advertisement for 'Charm Plus' real estate services, listing various properties.

Advertisement for 'Monmouth Hts-Eton 4 BR' real estate listing.

Advertisement for 'Westfield Vic-Call Collect' real estate listing.

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Two new and larger type sizes have been added to those available to classified advertisers in The New York Times.
60-Point
72-Point
These two type sizes will enable the advertiser to increase the attention-getting power of the message, add emphasis to important words and phrases and make the announcement more effective.
The New York Times
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Continued on Following Page

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ABSOLUTE AUCTION... S. ROBERT N... OPTICAL EFF... MANUFACT...

William Doyle & Co... Auction... Furniture, Paintings, Silver...

Machinery... U.S. DISTRICT COURT... TRUSTEES & SECURED PARTIES SALE...

Metal Stamping Plant... MACHINERY, MACHINE SHOP, FACTORY & MATERIAL HANDLING...

A & F SALES SERVICE, INC. AUCTIONEERS... SECURITY AGREEMENT SALE...

Public Auction... COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA CORP. ALLEN KANOVSKY...

ESTATE AU... ANTO... RUSSELL & CO... WILLIAM...

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'U.S.C.' and other fragments.

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OWN FEARS WED VIOLENCE

Slayings Could Start Warfare Again— Outwardly Calm

DANIEL SHEPARD Jr.
The slayings were just an...
...briskly along the...
...small and noisy parade...
...of President Ford...
...the surface was an under...
...two recent slayings...
...incidents the last two...
...signal a resumption of...
...by rival youth gangs who...
...a truce.

Old Youth Slain

...slayings took place in front...
...near Grand shortly...
...yesterday, Peter Lee, 15...
...lived in the building was...
...died on an operating table...
...hospital.

Ernest Lee, 20 (no relation...
...to the victim), was charged...
...with the slaying of the...
...victim. A third gang...
...is sought.

...incident, a 19-year-old...
...to death late Saturday...
...men's room of the Sun...
...theater, 75 East Broadway...
...The victim, identified...
...as a 137 Montgomery...
...related to the other...
...connection with youth gangs.

...the police, the assailants...
...to rest room and opened...
...victim and injuring two...
...back of the theater.

...five persons were wounded...
...at Bayard and Elizabeth...
...at 11:30 P.M. The police...
...incident was a result of a...
...to two rival gangs—the...
...and the White Eagles.

...have said there are about...
...bers who terrorize China...
...and who specialize in shak...
...hunts in exchange for pro...

...shops along Bayard...
...street yesterday, no...
...know about such activities...
...Beth Street near Grand, a...
...where one of the week...
...place, one of two youths...
...downway said "to get in...
...will have to go directly to...
...Vott Street, but you would...
...your time because they...

Hospital Agency To Sue the State Over Medicaid

The president of the Health and Hospitals Corporation said yesterday that the municipal system planned a Federal Court suit against the State Health Department over slashed Medicaid reimbursement rates.

Dr. John L. S. Holloman Jr., calling the slashed rates the main cause of the hospitals' new deficit, rejected veiled state and City Hall pressures for his resignation in the budget dispute. Instead, he charged "the state makes economies on the backs of the poor" and contended there was "a deliberate effort" under way to damage and thereafter abolish the corporation, turning over its more successful hospitals to voluntary agencies.

The state Emergency Financial Control Board, monitoring the city's finances, told Mayor Beame on Friday that it could not accept new hospital budgets without a "restructuring of management." The board had demanded specific plans to cope with a deficit estimated by the state as \$45.6 million for the year ending next June 30, as against Dr. Holloman's estimate of \$34 million.

The corporation has retained the law firm of Rosenman, Colin, Freund, Lewis & Cohen to bring the suit in Federal Court.

Reimbursement Called Arbitrary.

One complaint, Dr. Holloman said, would be that \$26 million of the currently projected deficit was caused by "arbitrary and discriminatory" Medicaid reimbursement to Jan. 1.

Dr. Holloman said these meant an average of \$197 a patient day, instead of last year's flat 215 on which the budget had been projected—a level then already well below that of some voluntary hospitals.

He said the challenge would also be against the way rates were set for municipal hospitals individually, instead of a composite "as in the past. He said the law mandated operating an entire system, and composite rates were enjoyed by other groups.

The reimbursement rate for municipal hospitals, he said, included physicians' fees, which voluntary hospitals can add on separately.

The suit is also to charge discrimination in the state's refusal to let Blue Cross insurance cover a proportion of the municipal hospitals' ambulatory-care deficit equal to their share of inpatient costs, although voluntary hospitals get such a "community service factor."

George Kalkines, the corporation's general counsel, said 8 percent of municipal patients' revenues come from Blue Cross, so that "several million dollars" would be involved.

Dr. Holloman said the corporation's fiscal problems also included a daily loss of \$80,000 since Aug. 30 because the state Health Department refused its refusal to issue an operations certificate for the new North Central Bronx Hospital despite a Supreme Court order. The case is now before the Appellate Division.

While the municipal hospitals' staffs have been cut from 44,000 to 37,000 employees, Dr. Holloman said they should



PROUDMAN V. AVRAMENKO, 80, a Ukrainian dancer, wore a button at a Ukrainian Day celebration in midtown yesterday that read, "I am proud to be an American. I am proud to be a Ukrainian." He carried both flags.

be allowed to increase job rolls now to improve collections and services to raise revenues. He said the state and city had agreed to provide \$5 million each to restore jobs of 992 employees up to Jan. 1 after a four-day strike by nonmedical workers last August, along with \$10 million in cost-of-living raises given up by the union involved, District Council 37.

But Dr. Holloman said the state's cut in Medicaid rates thereafter meant a loss of \$10 million in Federal funds.

Alioto Suit Resumes Today

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17 (UPI)—An eight-year-old dispute between the now-defunct Look magazine and Joseph P. Alioto, former San Francisco Mayor, goes to trial in Federal Court tomorrow for the third time. Mr. Alioto has sued the publishers of Look for \$12.5 million over an article published Sept. 23, 1969, in which he was linked to the Mafia. He denied any association with criminals.

Shipping/Mails

Outgoing

SAILING TODAY
South America, West Indies, Etc.
ATLANTIC PEARL (Miami), Nassau Oct. 22, sails from 2:30 P.M., Eric's.

SAILING TOMORROW
GREAT REPUBLIC (Miami), Cuba, Oct. 22 and Naples 23, sails from Havana 7:00 A.M. (Miami).

RHODES (Miami), Latin America, Nov. 8 and Lima 17, sails from Port of Spain 7:00 A.M.

LIU HONG KONG (Miami), Bermuda Oct. 30 and Genoa 31, sails from Port of Spain 7:00 A.M.

ARECIBO (Miami), San Juan, Oct. 23, sails from Port of Spain 7:00 A.M.

SOME SCHOOL AIDES GET LONGER HOURS

Continued From Page 1

win a one-year city-state extension for the bureau, averting a possible immediate loss of 250 to 300 jobs this year. In a statement, Mr. Shanker attacked as "unfounded and self-serving" the criticism by the task force, which he said represented voluntary mental health agencies that receive \$40 million a year from the city budget, "with virtually no public accountability."

He charged the voluntary agencies sought to "enlarge jobs in their own bureaucratic areas at the expense of school-based services." The union leader said "it makes no sense, especially during economically difficult times to establish a new service totally ill-equipped to do what the Bureau of Child Guidance does within the school environment."

"In the past year," Mr. Shanker declared, "several attempts were made to contract out services for our school children, including children with retarded mental development."

"The agencies involved proved themselves totally incapable of coping with the situation, and children were not seen who should have been."

"With new Federal funds scheduled to come in over the next several years to aid the handicapped, there is no reason for the city and state to go through with their ill-advised plan to destroy the Bureau of Child Guidance and victimize the children it has served so well."

A separate charge of a "conflict of interest on the part of the agencies' task force was made public last week. Nissman, chairman of a coordinating committee of the bureau's employee groups, who is a supervisor of school psychologists.

In a letter to Ron Walter, director of a new City Hall Office of Human Services Planning, Mr. Nissman said the earlier plan to provide services for retarded school children through outside agencies had "failed." He said the bureau had been called to resume their care "with reduced personnel."

Mr. Nissman said the bureau had provided free school-based services for all children, including those not eligible for Medicaid but whose families could not afford fees.

He held that it would be illegal to contract elsewhere for "services which the Board of Education is mandated by law to provide, control and supervise."

With "hundreds of agencies" having different policies involved, Mr. Nissman forecast "fragmentation, unevenness and inconsistency" in any new program. He contended that they would be "discrimination against the poor" who would have to use distant agencies instead of neighborhood schools, resulting in increased care costs and a need to provide escorts for children.

Fire Destroys A.F.P. Office in Lima

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 17 (Agence France-Press)—Fire gutted the Agence France-Press office on the 11th floor of a building in the center of the Peruvian capital today. The caretaker escaped unhurt after failing to put out the flames with extinguishers. All installations and records were destroyed.

Cargo Ship With 37 Disappears Amid Debris in Bermuda Triangle

Continued From Page 1

daylight today, the spokesman announced. Thus far, he said, two long-range Coast Guard planes, one from Elizabeth City, N.C., and the other from St. Petersburg, Fla., as well as a Navy plane from Bermuda have searched 8,200 square miles, beginning at a point where the ship was last heard from.

Ships in the area have also been alerted. "It's not easy to miss a 590-foot-long ship on a day with visibility of more than 40 miles and calm seas, so it doesn't seem too hopeful that it's still afloat," the Coast Guard spokesman said.

Triangle a 'Mysterious Area'

The Bermuda Triangle, an area connecting Norfolk, Va., Puerto Rico and Bermuda, has been the subject of considerable speculation in books and articles because of its reputation as a mysterious graveyard where hundreds of men, ships and planes have supposedly disappeared without any natural explanation.

"We don't recognize the triangle as having any special qualities over other areas," the Coast Guard spokesman said, "but it's in that area where the ship was last heard from."

The Coast Guard was notified that the ship was missing at 9:30 A.M. Friday by the owner, the Omnium Shipping Company of 42 Broadway. This was 4½ hours after the vessel was due in Philadelphia.

The 15,028-gross-ton ship, which has a Panamanian registry, was built in 1943 and extensively overhauled in 1962.

The owner of the ship could not be reached for comment.

According to the Coast Guard, the owner said when he called Friday that he had last heard from the ship early Wednesday. The report was that the vessel had run into gale-force winds and

high seas and would be late in its scheduled arrival because of reduced speed.

The ship's position was given as 140 miles due west of Bermuda, roughly 600 miles off Philadelphia, in the Wednesday message. This was the last message from the ship.

The Coast Guard spokesman said that, following standard procedure, the service had waited more than 24 hours to see if the ship would be heard from or would appear in port. Then a search was started.

The spokesman said a ship in serious trouble was invariably able to get off a "mayday" or emergency distress message, which would result in an immediate search and rescue operation.

Water temperatures in the area were reported last night to be a relatively warm 79 degrees Fahrenheit. Waves, however, averaged 6 to 12 feet, with strong gusts up to 30 knots.

2-Ton Whale Is Flying To Show in California

LONDON, Oct. 17 (Reuters)—A chartered jet left Heathrow airport for the United States today carrying just one passenger—a 5-ton whale named Ramu.

The 20-foot mammal, which had been performing at Windsor Safari Park near here, was being shipped to the Sea World Marine Park at San Diego, Calif., because he outgrew his English pool. Ramu, squawking in protest, was lifted aboard the jet in a corset with holes cut out for his fins; he was ferried to the airport by crane and truck.

Before he boarded the trans-Atlantic flight Ramu was given a rubdown with five gallons of oil to prevent his skin from drying. The flight crew was told to hose him down frequently. Ramu's air ticket cost \$50,000.

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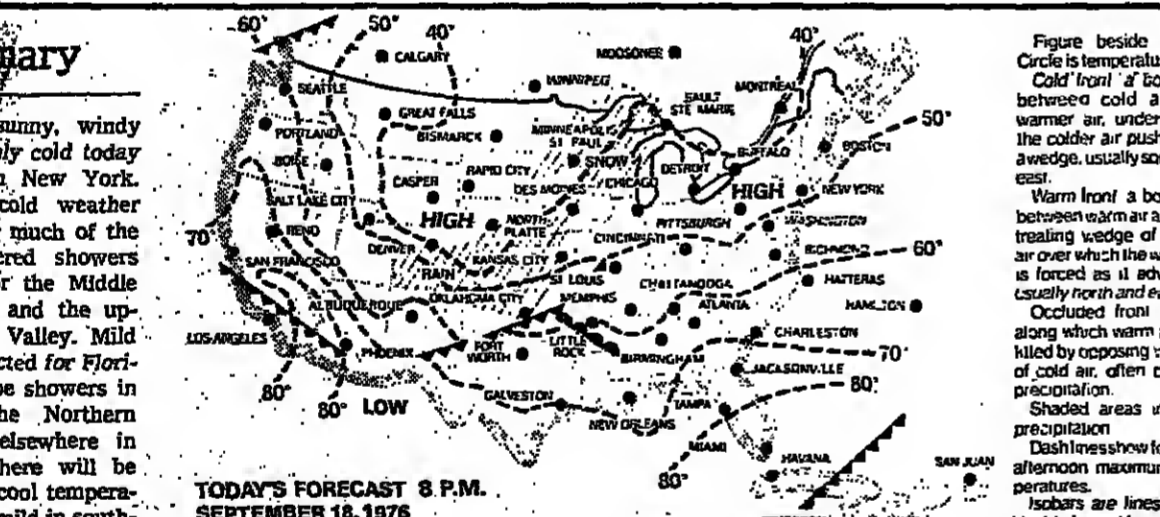
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Weather Reports and Forecast



Today's Forecast 8 P.M. SEPTEMBER 18, 1976

...sunny, windy...
...cold weather...
...much of the...
...showered...
...the Middle...
...and the up...
...lected for...
...showers in...
...the Northern...
...elsewhere in...
...there will be...
...cool tempera...
...mild to south...
...cool weather...
...somewhere along...
...ast."

Yesterday's Records

Eastern Standard Time

Time	Temp.	Hum.	Wind	Bar.
1 A.M.	46	54	W 4	30.15
2 A.M.	45	51	NW 7	30.16
3 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
4 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
5 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
6 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
7 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
8 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
9 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
10 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
11 A.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
12 M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
1 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
2 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
3 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
4 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
5 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
6 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
7 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
8 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
9 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16
10 P.M.	45	50	N 6	30.16

Extended Forecast

WESTERN NEW YORK—Sunny today, high in the 40's to mid-50's; clear tonight, low in the 30's to mid-30's. Mostly sunny tomorrow.

SOUTH JERSEY AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mostly sunny today, high in the 40's to mid-50's; clear tonight, low in the 30's to mid-30's. Mostly sunny tomorrow.

CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS—Partly clearing and windy today, high near 50; clear tonight, low in the 30's to mid-30's. Mostly sunny tomorrow.

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND—Clear today, high in the 40's to mid-50's; clear tonight, low in the 30's to mid-30's. Fair Friday, high in the 40's.

U.S.-Canada

In the following report of observations, times refer to weather stations in the United States, high and low temperatures refer to the 24-hour period, and times refer to the 24-hour period. All times are in Eastern Standard Time.

City	High	Low	Wind	Clouds	Remarks
Albany, N.Y.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	
Albany, N.J.	48	32	W 10	Partly	

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About New York

The Gingerbread Snatchers

By FRANK CLINES

If this city were simply a great stretch of ocean-washed land, Barbara Millstein would be its beachcomber, gathering shells and driftwood and making something of the random effects of time and tide. As things are, the city is more complicated and so is the life of Mrs. Millstein who, sometimes furtively and sometimes boldly, goes about salvaging the griffins and gods, caplains and lintels, satyrs and spite cats from the city's dead buildings.

She is a leader of the Anonymous Art Recovery Society, a group of gingerbread snatchers dedicated to the notion that there is art in the architectural crewelwork of the past. They collect building ornaments because they treasure them as never to be repeated works of five decades of immigrant craftsmen from the last century. These artisans left a human imprint that no longer finds a hold in the evolving city of sheer, glass-walled structures.

"In a way it's an illegitimate business," says Mrs. Millstein, referring to the thin, dusty line between possession and preservation when a building comes down in pieces. For years a collector serious enough to own a hardhat, she tells of walking off, just barely, with two copper lion heads from the late Public School 21 at Spring and Mott Streets. Other pieces have been trucked off to safety after having been discovered in dumping grounds, such as pieces of the old Pennsylvania Station.

Proof that there is value to the 3,000 pieces that she and other society members have garnered in the last 20 years is sadly surfacing lately in the fact that more than two dozen of the works have been stolen from the collection Mrs. Millstein maintains as an associate curator at the Brooklyn Museum.

Additional proof, she notes, is the fact that most demolition supervisors, who used to offer friendly cooperation to society members, have become commercial-minded connoisseurs in the last five years with little to give away. Also, a foundation grant—the ultimate legitimizing of artistic avocations—was recently extended by the National Endowment on Humanities.

Mrs. Millstein figures that private collectors account for the thefts from the sculpture garden, which is always open to the public at the rear of the Brooklyn Museum. She and other members of the society from time to time hear about a mysterious grand collector with estate and appetite large enough for the great assortment of carved limestone, sandstone, marble and granite, for the terracotta and cement, the zinc, iron, copper, brass, bronze, wood and glass pieces that are the stuff of this particular urban passion. But he hasn't appeared publicly, although Mrs.

Millstein received a letter, inked with a touch of envy about the Brooklyn garden, that she suspects carried the nom de plume of the grand collector.

The sculpture garden is paved with relics—handsome walkways composed of 10 different kinds of stones and compositions that used to be routine surfaces of the city boroughs, but are gone now.

This is the great contribution of Sol Galler, a gifted research specialist with the city's Transportation Department who was always looking down when the other collectors were looking up. He has saved red stone from the old streets of Williamsburg, glazed blue stone from Bay Ridge, Belgian block that was brought here 140 years ago as ship ballast, and even some of the old wooden blocks used for bridge approaches.

From Mr. Galler's walkways you can see the fragments of New York past, created for tenements, churches, banks, parks, sidewalks and rooftops, they seem pieces of old dreams scattered in the ivy of the garden. Brought to earth, a concrete mask that once appeared so scowling to pedestrians is exposed as a face deliberately carved with a shallow chin and over extended forehead—the artisan's trick of perspective.

There is the cunning face of Hermes that looked out 60 years ago from the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue. There is the more balanced glance of Darwin as he once examined life from the base of the Elmer & Abend building at 18th Street and Third Avenue. There is one of the zinc lions that used to snort sparks, roar and show red laquered teeth as part of the main display by the El Dorado merry-go-round at Steeplechase Park, a particular treasure for Mrs. Millstein who recalls being sewed by them as a little girl.

"The lion's tame now and in my own garden," she says, walking past an elaborate metal fence from the early Police Gazette building that depicts boxers, wrestlers, and assorted ball players.

Only a few pieces are from outside the city, such as a devil's mask with a leering invitation that once looked out from the Four Dances club in Chicago, a speakeasy-brothel run by Al Capone.

Mrs. Millstein is not overly rigid about things. She has accepted a bit of aluminum, for instance, from the art deco trim of a sewage treatment plant that stood 40 years ago in Flushing Meadow. And despite the thefts, she is encouraged by the total absence of graffiti and she wants to keep the outdoor garden as easily accessible as it is now. "This is a step between formal art and the street," she says. "A place where things are not sacrosanct and where you can get used to art."



They've always broken their backs on the job. Now they're breaking their backs trying to find one.

As a result of cheap foreign labor and a depressed economy, finding a job has become a full time occupation for the blue collar worker.

In fact, it's the worst year on record since 1947. And it appears that things are going to get worse before they get better.

This week on Channel 7, Tom Ellis digs up the story about the plight of



the blue collar worker. He talks to bra-makers and brick layers. Plumbers and pipe benders. Employees and employers.

He'll tell us why new jobs haven't opened up. And why existing jobs have closed down.

Watch "The Frayed Blue Collar." And find out why the blue collar worker is losing his shirt.

"The Frayed Blue Collar."

Reported by Tom Ellis. Mon.-Fri. 6 pm Eyewitness News

Geologists Find Radioactive Waste From Con Ed Building Up in Hudson

Radioactive waste from Consolidated Edison's Indian Point nuclear power plant, once thought to have flowed down the Hudson River and out into the Atlantic Ocean, is accumulating on the riverbed, according to Columbia University geologists.

In a federally funded study, the geologists have detected the waste material in concentrations that, while not hazardous to life, are 100 times higher than in most parts of the river and 10 times higher than areas of the river near the reactor. It is situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about 30 miles north of New York City, near Peekskill, N. Y.

The three-year study, based on evaluation of thousands of riverbed core samples taken from 50 locations along the river, concludes that most of the waste produced during the normal operation of the Indian Point reactor has been deposited in the harbor along with other sediment.

Earlier studies made by Con Edison-sponsored researchers at New York University's Laboratory for Environmental Studies had indicated that the highest concentrations of the nuclear waste materials, which are discharged in small amounts during the operation of all nuclear reactors, were found in the freshwater covers near Indian Point.

Most researchers had assumed that the waste materials, cesium 137 and cobalt

60, had been carried downstream and then out to sea by the Hudson's current, according to Prof. H. James Simpson Jr., who headed the recent study by geologists at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory. The radioactive elements, he said, tend to become soluble in more saline water, such as that found in the lower Hudson River.

"We were very surprised to find the high concentrations in the harbor," Dr. Simpson said. The geologist believes the rapid sedimentation rate in the harbor, which requires frequent dredging, creates a condition where the radioactive waste is covered so quickly with sediment that it does not dissolve.

Dr. Merrill Eisenbud, director of the N.Y.U. laboratory that conducted Con Edison-sponsored tests, asserted that natural radioactivity and fallout from nuclear testing in the 1960's contributed to the Columbia findings.

The Columbia researchers, however, said they based their estimates of radioactivity from Indian Point on a careful comparison with the proportion of other radioactive materials found in the samples.

A Con Edison spokesman, commenting on the study reported in the October 7 issue of Science, said the levels of radiation released by the reactor were "well within Federal limits" and posed no danger to the "biological life chain."

THE ADAMS CHRONICLES Chapter Five (1788-1796)



John Adams, accustomed to speaking his mind, is frustrated by the restrictions of his office as Vice President under George Washington.

Tonight at 8:00 on WNET channel 13

Produced by WNET/13, New York, for PBS. Made possible by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and Atlantic Richfield Company.

TONIGHT at 10:30
See Andrea Marcovicci star in her new film "THE FRONT" on "MOVIE WATCH" Channel 1—Manhattan CATY

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LEON C. MARCUS, Assignee.
NOTICE OF MEANINGS
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Assignee herein has received an order from Primary Capital Resources, Inc. to purchase the corporate stock and trade name of Alfa Industries, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the assignor, for the purchase price of \$4,500,000 and not to exceed an order issued on the 13th day of September, 1976, in the amount of \$1,000,000, and to execute Part I of the General Assignment of the State of New York, County of Kings, at the Courtrooms, 300 Adams Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1976 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as ordered to be heard, for all parties interested to show cause why the Assignee should not sell said stock and trade name of Alfa Industries, Inc. to Primary Capital Resources, Inc. for the sum of \$4,500,000.
PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the cost of having a formal appraisal of the corporation, including its assets, would cost the estate assets estimated at \$2,500,000 and \$100,000, and such fee must be paid to the Assignee of the estate of the assignor.
PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that all parties interested in purchasing the said corporate stock and trade name of Alfa Industries, Inc. are invited to attend the hearing to be held on the 15th day of October, 1976 at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as ordered to be heard, for all parties interested to show cause why the Assignee should not sell said stock and trade name of Alfa Industries, Inc. to Primary Capital Resources, Inc. for the sum of \$4,500,000.
LEON C. MARCUS, Assignee
Attorneys for Assignee
MARCUS & ANGEL, ESQs.
60 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

FROM BERGMAN WITH LOVE

A festival of 4 early Ingmar Bergman films.

SUMMER INTERLUDE MON 11:30 PM
MONIKA TUES 11:00 PM
SAWDUST & TINSEL WED 12:00 PM
A LESSON IN LOVE THUR 11:00 PM

These films will be shown on television as they have never been seen before; in their original and uncut versions. Each will have new easy to read subtitles, designed exclusively for TV. This festival is part of an exciting PBS film year programmed from a library containing 100 of the greatest films of all time by such outstanding directors as Fellini, Truffaut, Bergman, Eisenstein, de Sica and von Stroheim. See Bergman and experience the many faces of love on Cinema 13 this week.

CINEMA 13 ON CHANNEL 13



THIS WEEK ON CHANNEL 13

TONIGHT
8:00 PM. ADAMS CHRONICLES JOHN ADAMS, VICE PRESIDENT

9:00 PM. BEVERLY SILLS IN DONIZETTI'S ROBERT DEVEREUX

TOMORROW
8:00 PM. THE PUZZLE CHILDREN SPECIAL ON CHILDREN'S LEARNING DISABILITIES.

WEDNESDAY
9:00 PM. PUCCINI'S MADAMA BUTTERFLY

THURSDAY
9:00 PM. VISIONS—PREMIERE: "TWO BROTHERS" JUDD HIRSCH & DAVID SPIELBERG.

HER HALF NEWS
...of your daily...
...and issues...
...The MacNe...
...with Robert MacNeil &...
...30-minute...
...you as in what...
...as way to lead...
...the one-story news prog...
...between know...
...understanding.

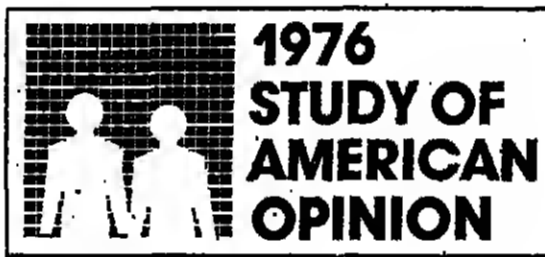
LEHRER REPORT
...WEEKNIGHT...
...CHANNEL 13

NEW YORK JETS IN ENGLAND PATIENTS

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

We put America under the microscope.

Find out what The 1976 Study of American Opinion found out about public attitudes toward Business



How do people feel about business profits? Who gets the blame for inflation? Should government finance jobs for the unemployed? Is the cost of regulating business worth it? Can business be trusted? How does it rate with consumers?

Just what are the problems facing business today? Which are major, which are not? What kinds of people have what attitudes? How do attitudes differ from one group to another? Is there a hard core of concerned citizens which can be defined and located?

These are some of the questions answered by The 1976 Study of American Opinion—latest in a series of major research projects sponsored by the Marketing Department of U.S. News & World Report. It is the result of two years of planning and discussion with corporate executives in all areas of American industry. We were told that business wanted more than another poll which simply sampled the pulse of the nation as a whole. Business wanted an in-depth study that would isolate the real problems and segment the "attitude markets" of critical importance.

The study's success in achieving these objectives was due in large part to the contributions of Dr. George H. Brown, consultant to the president of The Conference Board. Dr. Brown was instrumental in development of the research plan and questionnaire.

How the study was conducted.

The 1976 Study of American Opinion was a mail survey conducted by Marketing Concepts, Inc., of Washington, D.C. The sampling plan was as follows:

Household Sample: National cross-section of 13,000 household heads, drawn from lists of 65 million households maintained by The Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation. The response rate was 53%.

Management Sample: A cross-section of top management, represented by 3,000 executives selected from Poor's Register.

Government Sample: All three branches of the federal government, represented by 2,900 names drawn from the Congressional Directory.

What the study reveals.

Here is a study that puts America under the microscope to put business in proper perspective. It was designed to reflect not only *what* people think of business but also *why* they feel that way, and *how* they express their feelings. Detailed analyses can be made of attitudes assigned to people in all walks of life and in all demographic groups. This makes it possible to examine differences in attitude by income or

education, between voters and activists and non-activists.

Topics of national concern include economic conditions, unemployment, inflation, oil problem, profits, government consumer complaints, and opinions on business functions and responsibilities. It also obtained ratings on various industries, various American institutions and organizations.

The results confirm problem areas business has long addressed, explode some myths about public disenchantment with enterprise, and point to new issues for attention.

How about media?

The study measured the readership of major magazines and the viewing of 20 time television shows. An on-line computer permits cross-tabulations of each audience by demographics, attitudes, and all of the "attitude markets" which make up the active

Preview the study.

A Summary Report of what the study learned from the nation's household heads can be obtained at a cost of \$1.50. If you are interested, please write to: W.E. Robertson, Director of Marketing, U.S. News & World Report, 2300 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037



MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Beame... To Seek... Of Dr. H... Replacement... for Hosp...

Stress City's Pro...

Warns... Fare...

Red Smith

Some...

The Times

Teachers...

Teachers...

Teachers...